FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 FEBRUARY 1986

**Further Developments Following Interception of Libyan Plane**

Tripoli radio reported that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi issued a statement to foreign journalists in Tripoli in which he said he had "issued orders to the Libyan Arab Air Force to intercept any Israeli passanger airliner" flying over the Mediterranean "as long as it is within range of Libyan air bases." The purpose would be to "search its passengers one by one, looking for Israeli terrorists wanted by Libyan courts."

Reporting the U.S. veto of Syria's resolution at the UN Security Council condemning Israel, Damascus radio said the U.S. delegate defended Israel's "air piracy," adding that this new U.S. veto is the third which the United States has used in less than 1 month to prevent Israel being condemned. The Soviet foreign minister had earlier expressed the USSR's condemnation of Israel's latest "terrorist operation" in a message to his Syrian counterpart reported by Damascus television. As for the Israeli-Syrian military situation, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited an AP report that Israeli and Syrian troops have been placed on alert in preparation for a possible confrontation in the Mount Hermon area.

**PDRY**

The YSP Central Committee elected 'Ali Salim al-Bid as its secretary general and Salim Salih Muhammad as assistant secretary general, the Central Committee announced in a statement broadcast by Aden radio. The statement also noted the election of a number of new Central Committee and Political Bureau members, as well as the appointment of new officials to head the YSP organization in Abyan, Aden, and Shabwah Governorates.

Egypt's *AL-JUMHURIYAH* claimed in a 4 February report that Ethiopia recently refused a Soviet request to send 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Moscow, asserting that this led to a "crisis" in Soviet-Ethiopian relations.

**Gulf Shipping Attacks**

An Iranian aircraft was probably responsible for a 6 February attack on a Cypriot tanker off Qatar, according to a Lloyds of London statement cited by Nicosia radio. The ship's captain told QNA that the tanker was "completely destroyed" by the rocket attack and ensuing fire aboard the vessel, which was en route for Kuwait. Although most of the crew were evacuated, two are seriously injured and four are missing, he disclosed.

In a subsequent development, an Iraqi military source cited by INA announced that Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast and raided Khark Island the morning of 7 February.

**Israel-Egypt**

Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche stated that the Israeli-Egyptian talks in Cairo made "progress," though there was no breakthrough, Jerusalem radio reported. The talks will resume in Israel on 11 February and will continue until the end of next week, the radio said. The spokesman for the Egyptian delegation noted "some disagreement" between the two sides on elements of the "arbitration compromise" on the Tabah issue, according to Cairo radio.

**Inter-Arab**

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat denied "tendentious rumors" about the existence of PLO-Jordanian differences in an interview with the Paris magazine *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* cited by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. He also reaffirmed the PLO's rejection of all resolutions or plans that treat the Palestinian issue as a refugee problem. Meanwhile, 'Arafat's adviser Hani al-Hasan told Radio Monte Carlo that the PLO leader submitted three proposals to King Husayn during their latest talks, held in Amman 5 February, and he noted that recent PLO-Jordanian discussions have focused on the PLO's concern that UN Security Council Resolution 242 deals with the Palestinian cause only as a refugee issue. Jordan and Egypt are trying to clarify the U.S. stand on Resolution 242, he added, and the PLO is waiting for an official U.S. response.

In Israel, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres maintained that nothing has come out of the negotiations between King Husayn and 'Arafat, Jerusalem radio reported.

**Moroccan Denial on Asylum for Duvalier**

An "authoritative" Moroccan source cited by AFP denied a U.S. report that Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier will travel to Morocco, asserting that his arrival is "out of the question."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

**Middle East & Africa**

*Vol V No 026* *7 February 1986*

**MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW** ..... i

**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

Arab Interior Ministers Outline Resolutions *[MAP]* ..... A 1
Extraordinary Meetings Called Over Plane Incident *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
King Hassan Receives Ministers *[Rabat]* ..... A 1
Hani al-Hasan Comments on Jordan Negotiations *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
On U.S.-PLO Relations *[KUNA]* ..... A 2
PLO Attempting To Normalize Tunis-Libya Relations *[KUNA]* ..... A 2
'Arafat Denies Differences Exist With Jordan *[Baghdad Voice of Masses]* ..... A 3
New Proposals Given to Husayn *[AFP]* ..... A 3
Palestine Fund Meetings Begin in Amman *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
ICO Secretary General Pirzada Denounces U.S. Veto *[Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH 2 Feb]* ..... A 3

**ARABIAN PENINSULA**

**BAHRAIN**

Burundi Foreign Minister Visits 3 February ..... C 1
Conveys Message to Amir ..... C 1
Received by Foreign Minister *[QNA]* ..... C 1
Concludes Visit, Departs ..... C 1

**KUWAIT**

Airline Personnel Condemn Israeli 'Act of Piracy' ..... C 1

**PDRY**

YSP Issues Statement Following 3d Session ..... C 1
Opposition Calls for National Unity Government *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... C 3
Acting Chairman Chairs Supreme Council Meeting ..... C 3
Minister Al-Bid Receives Soviet Envoy in Aden ..... C 3
Salim Salih Muhammad Receives Cuban Ambassador ..... C 4
Solidarity Expressed to Libyan Plane Passenger ..... C 4
Installations Minister Meets Ministry Workers ..... C 4
Yemeni Socialist Youth Union Holds Meeting ..... C 4
Issues Statement Supporting YSP ..... C 5
Soviet Medical Team Arrives in Aden ..... C 5
Ethiopian Plane Arrives With Economic Aid ..... C 5

**SAUDI ARABIA**

AL-RIYADH Comments on Israeli 'Hijacking' of Plane ..... C 6

**UAE**

President Leaves for Pakistan 6 Feb *[QNA]* ..... C 6
KHALEEJ TIMES: Condemnation of Plane Interception *[6 Feb]* ..... C 6

## EGYPT


Mubarak Receives Gorbachev Message on Nuclear Arms ..... D 1
Talks Helds With Israeli Delegation on Tabah ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid, Kimche Remarks ..... D 1
Talks Conclude; Spokesman Comments ..... D 1
Further on Spokesman's Statement ..... D 1
Israeli Delegation Departs ..... D 1
SFRY State Presidency's Vlajkovic Concludes Visit ..... D 1
Mubarak, Vlajkovic Complete Discussions ..... D 1
SFRY President Departs ..... D 2
Joint Communique ..... D 2
Lutfi 'Fully Recovers,'To Remain in London 1 More Week ..... D 2
Papers Criticize U.S. Reaction to Israeli 'Hijacking' ..... D 3


## IRAQ


Kuwaiti Daily AL-QABAS Interviews Saddam Husayn *[5 Feb]* ..... E 1
Trade Minister Leaves for Bucharest Meeting ..... E 4
Armed Forces Communique No 2,107 Issued ..... E 4


## LEBANON


Birri Stresses Necessity of Al-Jumayyil Resignation ..... G 1
Views President's Cable to Al-Asad ..... G 1
Junblatt on Al-Jumayyil Intention To Stay in Office ..... G 1
Junblatt Gunmen Attack Amal Official's Car ..... G 1
AP Cited on Possible Syrian-Israeli Confrontation ..... G 1
Additional Reportage on Beirut, Mountain Fighting ..... G 2
Lebanese Forces Deploy ..... G 2
Fierce Clashes on Mountain ..... G 2
Revolutionary Committees Warn Amal ..... G 2
Crossing Points Closed ..... G 2
Security Deteriorates ..... G 2
Tension in Palestinian Camps ..... G 2
National Resistance Attacks Lahd, Israeli Forces ..... G 2
6 Feb ..... G 2
7 Feb ..... G 3
Armenian Group Vows To Fight Tashnag Party, Turkey *[AL-SAFIR 6 Feb]* ..... G 3


## SYRIA


U.S. Veto of Draft Resolution at UN Reported ..... H 1
Al-Asad Receives Call From PDRY's Al-'Attas ..... H 1
Receives Call From Al-Jumayyil ..... H 1
USSR's Shevardnadze Sends Message on Hijacking ..... H 1
Al-Asad Receives President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad ..... H 1
Al-Ahmar-led Delegation Arrives in Libya ..... H 1
U.S. Policy in Region 'Doomed To Failure' ..... H 1
Ba'th Party Memo Condemns Israel's 'Air Piracy' ..... H 2
AL-THAWRAH Urges More Economic Developments ..... H 3


## ISRAEL


Kimche Sees Great Progress in Talks With Egypt ..... I 1
Delegation Returns; No Breakthrough ..... I 1
Television, Radio Carry Inteviews With Yitzhaq Shamir ..... I 1
On Talks With Jordan, PLO ..... I 1
On Plane Interception, Peace Process ..... I 3
Peres Says Husayn Must Decide To Act Without PLO ..... I 4

AL-QUDS Says Jordan-PLO Agreement Imminent *[6 Feb]* ..... I 4
On Future Jordan-PLO Ties *[5 Feb]* ..... I 5
Trade Deficit Decreases in First 9 Months of 1985 *[HA'ARETZ 6 Feb]* ..... I 5
AL-SHA'B Condemns Policy of Deportation *[2 Feb]* ..... I 5

**EAST AFRICA**

OAU Condemns 'Hijacking' of Libyan Aircraft *[PANA]* ..... R 1
OAU's Diouf Terms RSA Reforms 'Insignificant' *[AFP]* ..... R 1
OATUU Congress Opens in Accra 6 February *[Accra]* ..... R 1

**NORTH AFRICA**

**ALGERIA**

Albanian Foreign Minister Arrives in Algiers ..... Q 1
Talks Begin ..... Q 1

**LIBYA**

Al-Qadhdhafi Orders Interception of Israeli Planes ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Iraqi Liberation Front Members ..... Q 1
TU Official Urges Arabs to Withdraw Assets From U.S. ..... Q 1
Army Chief Receives Sudanese Delegation ..... Q 1
Army Commander Jabir Receives Palestinians ..... Q 2
JANA: Americans Protest Sanctions Against Travel ..... Q 2
Belgian-Luxembourg Delegation Concludes Week's Visit ..... Q 2

**MAURITANIA**

Mauritania, Mali Issue Statement at End of Talks ..... Q 2

**MOROCCO**

AFP: Asylum Refused for Haiti's Duvalier ..... Q 3

**SUDAN**

Garang Reportedly Uses Chemical Weapons in South ..... Q 3
Defense Minister 'Sure' Israel Could Attack *[KUNA]* ..... Q 3
Defense Minister Condemns Airline Crew Strike ..... Q 3

**TUNISIA**

YAR Minister Brings Message for Bourguiba ..... Q 4
Mzali Briefs Political Bureau on Visit, Issues ..... Q 4

**EAST AFRICA**

**ETHIOPIA**

USSR Request To Hand Over PDRY's Muhammad *[AL-JUMHURIYA 4 Feb]* ..... R 1

**SOMALIA**

Somali Rebels Reject Peace, Urge Removal of U.S. Bases *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1

**UGANDA**

Museveni Delivers Speech on NRM Anniversary ..... R 2
Ousted Regime Planned Helicopter Attack ..... R 6

NRA Officer Asks People for Cooperation ..... R 7
Museveni Forces Reported in Control of Mbale, Kumi ..... R 7

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

IMF Delegation Arrives for Talks 3 Feb ..... S 1

GABON

Haiti's Duvalier Given Permission To Enter Country ..... S 1
Chinese Deputy Minister Ends 5-Day Visit ..... S 1
Arab League's Klibi Arrives for Official Visit ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Joint Maritime Meeting With Angola Postponed ..... S 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Signs Laws on Ministerial Appointments ..... U 1
Appoints, Dismisses Officials ..... U 1
Dos Santos Receives Message From USSR Committee ..... U 1
Minister Criticizes U.S. Attitude at SADCC Meeting ..... U 2
Savimbi Says UNITA To Receive 'Material Aid' ..... U 2
UNITA Says 13 Cubans, 123 FAPLA Soldiers Killed *[KUP Radio]* ..... U 2

LESOTHO

Military Council Reveals Recovery of Weapons ..... U 3
King Hosts Luncheon for Principal Chiefs ..... U 3
Official Denies Government Evacuating Refugees ..... U 3
Pan-African Congress Official Views Expulsions *[BBC]* ..... U 3
Commentary Praises Amnesty for Political Offenders ..... U 4

MOZAMBIQUE

Sweden Pledges To Increase Aid 10 Percent ..... U 5

NAMIBIA

Two Civilians Killed in 'Terrorist' Attack *[Umtata]* ..... U 5
Voice of Namibia Decries 'U.S. Hypocrisy' ..... U 5

SOUTH AFRICA

President Says Emergency To Be Lifted in 7 Districts ..... U 6
Promises Vote on 'Drastic Decisions' ..... U 6
President 'Repudiates' Pik Botha on Black President ..... U 7
Further on Repudiation ..... U 7
Pik Botha Affirms Commitment to 'Spirit' of Nkomati ..... U 8
Discloses Trips 'North of Mozambique' ..... U 9
Opposition Leader Slabbert Announces Resignation ..... U 9
Says Government Misrepresents ANC ..... U 10
Le Grange Says State of Emergency Achieves Results ..... U 11
Enumerates 'Terror' Acts ..... U 12
Coetsee Says Botha Broadens Prisoner Release Stand ..... U 12
PFP's Boraine Calls for Releasing Mandela ..... U 12

Arrests of Pass Law Violators Stop in W. Cape *[Umtata]* ..... U 13
'About' 19 Families Moved From Moutse Village ..... U 13
Pretoria Mayor Defends Armed Guards on Buses ..... U 13
Mine Situation 'Normal'; Pondos, Xhosas Leave ..... U 14
Incendiary Device Thrown at Cape Town Store ..... U 14
One Killed, Two Injured in Transkei Car Explosion *[Umtata]* ..... U 14
Press Examines Current Issues, Problems ..... U 14

**SWAZILAND**

Queen's Speech Opens New Parliamentary Session ..... U 15
Police Still Holding 18 Arrested RSA 'Refugees' ..... U 16

**ZAMBIA**

Kaunda Pledges Readiness To Work With U.S. ..... U 16

**ZIMBABWE**

Greek Foreign Minister Meets With Mugabe *[Athens]* ..... U 16
Foreign Minister Comments on EEC-Frontline Meeting ..... U 16

### Arab Interior Ministers Outline Resolutions

*LD061327 Rabat MAP in English 1217 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Casablanca, Feb 6 (MAP) – The Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior Wednesday [5 Feb] ended its fourth session in Casablanca by the adoption of a number of resolutions on major Arab and international issues.

In its declaration on terrorism, the council entrusted its Secretariat General with conducting a scientific study on the most efficient means for struggling against terrorism and maintaining security in the Arab world. It also condemned the terrorism being practiced against the Palestinian people who are fighting to liberate their homeland.

Concerning American threats against the Libyan people, the Council affirmed the importance of the resolution adopted by the Arab League on the subject as well as that concerning joint Arab action to struggle against terrorists which seek to undermine the security and stability of all Arab countries.

The Council also denounced the Israeli act of piracy against the Libyan civil place and condemned it energetically.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior expressed support for Iraq's legitimate rights, affirming that any aggression against an Arab country was an aggression against the whole of the Arab nation. The council lauded Iraq's stance and its readiness to stop hostilities and reach a "peaceful" and "honorable" settlement and called on peace-loving nations and international organizations to join efforts to put an end to this war and find a just and honorable settlement to this conflict on the basis of respect of sovereignty, neighbourliness and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.

On the other hand, the council re-elected Mr Ibrahim Akram Nachaat as secretary general for a new three-year term, and exonerated Lebanon from its contribution for 1985-86.

It also adopted the Arab Security Plan as was presented to it, as well as the unified Arab legislation on narcotics, but postponed adopting the draft Arab strategy for struggle against narcotics to give Arab experts more time to study it, make their remarks and enrich it in collaboration with the Arab Center for Research in Matters of Security.

In his closing address, chairman of the session, Moroccan Minister of the Interior and Information Driss Basri lauded the sense of responsibility of the participating delegations and the fruitful cooperation that prevailed among them.

### Extraordinary Meetings Called Over Plane Incident

*LD061823 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1623 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] 6 Feb (KUNA) — Secretary general of the Arab League Mr Chedli Klibi has called for two extraordinary meetings of the Executive Bureau of the Arab Transport Ministers' Council and the General Assembly of the Arab Civil Aviation Council to be convened, to discuss the measures that must be taken to face up to the Israeli air piracy against Libyan civil airliner.

An authorized source at the Arab League said here today that Mr Chedli Klibi sent two urgent telegrams on this matter yesterday to the chairman of the Executive Bureau of the Arab Transport Ministers' Council and the secretary general of the Civil Aviation Council of the Arab countries.

The authorized source has described the act of piracy against the Libyan civil airliner which, was carrying Syrian officials, including Mr Abdulllah al-Ahmar, the assistant secretary general of the ruling Syrian Socialist Arab Ba'th party, as "constituting a flagrant challenge to the Arab will, an open violation of international laws and norms, and a direct threat to the security of civil aviation and the safety of passengers in international air space."

### King Hassan Receives Ministers

*LD060402 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Feb 86*

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II received the Arab interior ministers this evening in the royal palace in Marrakesh at the conclusion of the meeting of their fourth session in Casablanca. His majesty delivered a noble speech on the occasion in which he analyzed the principles of peace and security which the Arab nation aspires to in the interest of individuals and communities. His majesty was accompanied by his royal highness the crown prince, Amir Sidi Muhammad.

### Hani al-Hasan Comments on Jordan Negotiations

*JN061340 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Interview with Hani al-Hasan, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, by Fu'ad Na'im, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Amman; recorded – date not given]

[Fu'ad Na'im] Hani al-Hasan, there is a general impression substantiated by statements of Palestinian officials that the Jordanian-Palestinian talks last week have failed. However, we notice that Yasir 'Arafat continues his visit to Jordan and that Jordanian-Palestinian contacts continue to take place. What is your assessment of this state of affairs?

[Hani al-Hasan] We cannot say that the talks have succeeded. But, without any doubt, they have not failed because matters are still in the stage of give and take. I would like to affirm that the exchange of viewpoints continues and there are new discussions daily about this subject. As is known, any political action requires three factors. The first is a framework for the political action. The second is the parties involved in the political action, and the third is the basis of the political action. The framework, the international conference, has now been established. The parties also have been established and it has been decided that the PLO would be invited to attend within a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Since the beginning of the talks, the dispute has been revolving around the basis of the international conference. Everyone knows that the basis proposed by the United States is Resolution 242. This satisfies all the countries which were involved in the 1967 war. As for Resolution 242, it has nothing

to do with the Palestinian cause. Any recognition of this resolution in its present from means the relinquishment of the remaining part of Palestine. That's why during the recent meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], three Palestinian formulas were submitted. All these formulas are based on commitment to the UN resolutions and the UN Security Council resolutions for the attainment of the Palestinian people's right to self- determination within the framework of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederal union.

In the past hours, discussions have taken place about our apprehension that UN Security Council Resolution 242 deals with the Palestinian cause as being only an issue of refugees. A Jordanian move is currently taking place in this respect, as well as an Egyptian move, to clarify the U.S. stand that this resolution will not be understood as being a resolution dealing with an issue of refugees.

Our stand has been clear. We want explicit provisions that the invitation to the PLO cannot take place on the basis of Resolution 242 alone but must be based on U.S. acknowledgement that dealings will not be on the basis of a refugee problem, and also recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. We are now waiting for a specific official formula clarifying such a stand.

[Na'im] Do you believe that the United States will respond to this demand? So far, it has refused to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination before any international conference is convened?

[Al-Hasan] The question is how to administer the conflict astutely, exercise pressures, and also how to deal with the balance of power.

The USSR Foreign Ministry's statement issued yesterday was clear. This means that there is a united Palestinian- USSR-Jordanian-Egyptian stand and if the United States refuses to respond, them it will show that it is not sincere in its demand for holding an international conference.

[Na'im] Can we say that we now are in a stage of contacts with the United States to coordinate with it on the new formula?

[Al-Hasan] Mr Cluverius is in Amman and is following all that we say to the Jordanian Government. Cluverius is holding contacts in his own way in order to know the different viewpoints.

[Na'im] Hani al-Hasan, it has been said that differences have occured within Palestinian ranks and have made Yasir 'Arafat dissolve the working committee that was in charge of Fatah affairs in Amman. Is this true?

[Al-Hasan] Of course, this is all part of the lies some Gulf papers have disseminated. The Palestinian stand has never been as united and cohesive as it is now.

Anybody who says that the working committee has been dissolved is speaking about illusions. The working committee is entrusted with Fatah affairs in the Jordanian arena and has nothing to do with the political decision.

### On U.S.-PLO Relations

*LD071048 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0919 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] Kuwait 7 Feb (KUNA) — Hani al-Hasan, special adviser to the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has said that the United States has agreed to invite the PLO to an international conference and has agreed to the convening of this conference to solve the Middle East question.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti *AL-WATAN*, published today, he added, "We have defined two main things in the negotiations which were held recently in Jordan, namely: the framework of the solution through an international conference and the parties which will take part in it."

He explained that "Only one case is still under consideration; it is connected with the condition put by the United states to invite the organization on the basis of Resolution 242."

He stated that a meeting which was scheduled to be held on 27 January between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister was postponed until after the conclusion of the Amman negotiations. He said that the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers are supposed to discuss an agreement in light of the outcome of these negotiations. As to the nature of the political process now going on, he said that any political process must have three elements: the framework of the process, the parties to the process and the basis of the political process.

## PLO Attempting To Normalize Tunis-Libya Relations

*LD062115 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Tunis, 6 Feb (KUNA) — A high-ranking diplomatic source said here today that the PLO is currently making attempts to normalize relations between Tunisia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, following the tangible improvement of relations between the Jamahiriyah and the PLO.

The source — who asked not be identified — told KUNA that the organization has had "the green light from the Libyan Jamahiriyah to undertake this mediation during encounters held in Morocco between members of the PLO Executive Committee, Faruq Qaddumi and Mahmud Abbas; the secretary for foreign liaison of the Libyan general people's congress, Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki; and the representative of the Jamahiriyah in the Moroccan-Libyan Union Assembly, Muhammad al-Zuwaiy, who holds the rank of minister in his country."

Abbas and Qaddumi met today in Tunis with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, in the presence of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Mahmoud Mestiri, and the director of the Arab Affairs Desk at the ministry, Mohamed Jenifane.

Qaddumi described the talks he and Abbas held with Caid Essebsi, Mestiri, and Jenifane as "coming within the context of

consultations and exchange of views with the Tunisian brothers over developments in the region, particularly after the talks held by the organization with various international circles especially the talks in Jordan."

He said that he and Abbas and the three Tunisian officials had reviewed Arab efforts "exerted to face challenges, and to confront aggression against Arab countries, including Israel's interception of a Libyan aircraft." He described the interception of the Libyan civil aircraft as "air piracy, a violation of international law, and aggression against Arab sovereignty."

He added that talks between Palestinian and Tunisian officials had also broached "ways to strenghen inter-Arab relations and solidarity in order to consolidate joint Arab action." He underlined that Caid Essebsi "had once again emphasized Tunisia's consistent position concerning the Palestinian issue, and its support for the PLO and its just struggle to retrieve its rights."

### 'Arafat Denies Differences Exist With Jordan

*JN061649 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his satisfaction with the positive march of Jordanian-Palestinian relations which were embodied in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed in Amman on 11 February 1985.

In an interview with the magazine *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI*, to be published tomorrow, 'Arafat denied the tendentious rumors about the existence of Jordanian-Palestinian differences, indicating that these rumors are part of the Zionist scheme to strike at any rapprochement among brothers and to split Arab ranks in the service of Zionist interests and ambitions in the region.

He called on the U.S. Administration to adopt clearer and more serious stands on the convocation of an international conference for peace in the Middle East with the participation of the parties concerned and the five UN Security Council permanent member-states, as well as the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

He reiterated the PLO's problem as if it were a refugee question and not one of people struggling to determine their destiny and attain their inalienable, national, and legitimate rights on the soil of their homeland.

Concluding, the PLO chairman stressed that the Palestinian people are for the unity of Lebanon, both people and territory, and that they will fight to protect the kinfolk and territory against the advocates of sectarian division which serve the enemy's objectives and expansionist intentions.

### New Proposals Given to Husayn

*NC061747 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Amman, Feb 6 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chief Yasir 'Arafat has handed King Husayn "three new proposals" on the Palestinian' right to self-determination to help pave the way for an international conference on the Middle East, a senior aide said today.

Hani Al-Hasan, Mr. 'Arafat's political adviser, said the PLO chief had given the king the proposals at a meeting yesterday, and that Both Jordan and Egypt were now in touch with the United States to try to work out a compromise formula based on this new initiative.

He said the proposals were aimed at directing the focus of any international conference on the Palestinian people's rights in general, rather than treating the issue strictly as a refugee problem.

The PLO has rejected the U.S. demand that it recognize United Nations Resolution 242 prior to any international conference, arguing that it treats the Palestinian issue only as a refugee problem. The resolution also implicitly recognizes Israel.

Mr al-Hasan also said U.S. State Department adviser, Wat Cluverius, who is now in Amman, was following the discussions closely and had "made contact with different parties".

Well informed sources said Mr. Cluverius, advisor to Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy, had met two prominent Palestinians from the occupied territories, Hanna Siniora and Fayiz Abu Rahmah.

### Palestine Fund Meetings Begin in Amman

*JN061810 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] The meetings of the Board of Directors of the Palestine National Fund began in Amman today in the presence of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The meetings will last 2 days. Our correspondent in Amman said that the meetings will deal with a number of economic and financial issues related to Palestinian citizens in the occupied land. The meetings will also tackle the fund's deficit and decrease in income as a result of a number of Arab countries' failure to honor their commitments as stipulated by Baghdad summit resolutions. A number of Palestinian leaders in Jordan will take part in the meetings.

### ICO Secretary General Pirzada Denounces U.S. Veto

*PM061511 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 2 Feb 86 p 1*

['Abd al-Rahman Idris report: "Pirzada Condemns Washington's Use of Veto at Security Council"]

[Text] Jeddah — Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada has condemned the U.S. veto in the Security Council of the draft resolution condemning provocative Israeli actions and violations of the holy mosque in Jerusalem.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-JAZIRAH*, Sharifuddin Pirzada expressed concern at the U.S. use of its veto against that

draft resolution which was approved by 17 states. That draft resolution, he added, was balanced, not strongly-worded.

The U.S. move, he said, was received with great astonishment in the Islamic world, dashed the Islamic nation's hopes, and cast doubt on the U.S. desire to establish peace in this region, although the United States is capable of adopting the necessary decisions to put an end to such aggressive Israeli practices against the Islamic holy places in Jerusalem.

The ICO secretary general added: We did not expect the United States to veto a resolution which condemned a clear crime committed by Israel in broad daylight before the whole world. Regardless of the U.S. position on the Arab-Israeli conflict, the United States should have supported that resolution which dealt with a special case.

Pirzada added that the ICO denounces the U.S. veto decision which was clearly a U.S. attempt to prevent the Security Council from condemning the illegitimate Israeli actions. That, he added, was a negative attitude which calls for concern particularly since Israel has persisted in its violation of the sanctity of the holy mosque in Jerusalem.

## BAHRAIN

### Burundi Foreign Minister Visits 3 February

#### Conveys Message to Amir

*GF031547 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 3 Feb 86*

[Text] Manama, 3 Feb (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received a written message from President of Burundi Jean-Baptiste Bagaza concerning the promotion of bilateral relations and Afro-Arab relations. The message was relayed by Minister of External Affairs and Cooperation in Burundi Laurent Nzeyimana during his reception by the amir here today.

The Burundi minister arrived in Manama earlier today as part of a regional tour.

#### Received by Foreign Minister

*GF041346 Doha QNA in Arabic 1250 GMT 4 Feb 86*

[Text] Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah today received Laurent Nzeyimana, Burundian minister of foreign affairs, who is currently visiting Bahrain.

WAKH said that during the meeting, the ministers discussed the current Arab and African issues, especially the Middle East problem. They also discussed the Non aligned Movement, the South African problem and issues of mutual interest, as well as the means of developing bilateral relations and the possibility of undertaking joint economic projects.

#### Concludes Visit, Departs

*GF060853 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0631 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Manama, 6 Feb (WAKH) — Laurent Nzeyimana, Burund-ian minister of foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him left Manama this morning for home via Paris after a 3-day visit to Bahrain.

The Burundian minister conveyed a message from the Burundian president to Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah relating to bilateral relations and Arab-African ties.

Also during his visit to Bahrain, the Burundian minister held talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah; Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, minister of finance and national economy; and Habib Ahmad al-Qasim, minister of commerce and agriculture; on bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in various fields, especially in the commercial and economic fields.

The talks with the Bahraini minister of foreign affairs tackled the current developments in the Arab region, especially the Middle East, and other issues.

## KUWAIT

### Airline Personnel Condemn Israeli 'Act of Piracy'

*LD061856 Kuwait KUNA in English 1749 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 6 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti aircraft engineers and pilots Thursday strongly condemned the Israeli act of piracy against a Libyan civilian plane, warning that if such flagrant violations are not brought under control chaos will prevail in the world air space.

A statement by the Kuwait Aircraft Engineers and Pilots Association said Israel would not have committed such an act without the consent and the unlimited support of the superpower nation which set precedent when its warplanes forced an Egyptian civil aircraft to land at one of its bases in Europe few months ago.

The association called on all international organizations to adopt strict measures in order to prevent future state-run midair piracies, "because other wise the international civil aviation law will be replaced with the law of the jungle."

## PDRY

### YSP Issues Statement Following 3d Session

*GF062030 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1925 GMT 6 Feb 86*

["Text" of press statement issued at the conclusion of the third regular session of the YSP Central Committee on 6 February — read by announcer; monitored with good reception on 1188 khz and fair reception on 11770 khz]

[Text] The YSP Central Committee held its third regular session today. The committee reviewed a number of party, political, economic, and ideological issues in light of the situation resulting from the abortive coup attempt that was plotted by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody clique. The Central Committee denounces the heinous crimes committed by the plotting gang against our party, people, and revolution. The crimes were represented by the ugly, mass massacres against a great number of the leaders, cadres, and masses of our unarmed people. These crimes mirror the bloody nature and fascist style that was adopted by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his coupist gang in implementing their plot against the party and the authority of the toilers.

The YSP Central Committee directs greetings to the strugglers of our party, masses of our people, Armed Forces, people's militia, state security, and people's police for the heroic deeds they carried out with their immaculate blood — such acts that will be registered in the history of our people in bright letters.

While studying the internal situation and means of eliminating the traces of the bloody plot, the YSP Central Committee highly evaluates the measures undertaken by the YSP Political Bureau — such steps characterized by the spirit of responsibility and preservation of the spirit of law and order in the country. The Central Committee also stresses the need to firmly adhere to the

party and constitutional legitimacy in addition to respect for the laws and regulations, allowing no violation of such laws by any side, whoever it may be. We must bring to account those who were implicated in the plot in accordance with the Constitution and the laws. This is the only way to reinforce the legitimacy and prestige of the regime, as well as the unity of the party and the people.

The YSP Central Committee realizes that the powers hostile to the revolution and their new guests — conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique which consists of murderers and criminals — will feverishly try to foment unrest and acts of sabotage. For this reason the YSP Central Committee calls on the party strugglers and people to raise their standard of political awareness and sense of security. Moreover, we call on them to raise their spirit of struggle in order to defend the revolution and the regime under the leadership of our YSP.

In this connection, the Central Committee expresses its full satisfaction with the efforts made by the Political Bureau and the government of the revolution which have had a great effect in mitigating the suffering of our people in the capital and returning water, electricity, and medical and supplies services, and has aided in solving the problems of those citizens whose houses have been demolished. The Central Committee has evaluated the initiatives and efforts made by party members, popular organizations, and government institutions to eliminate the destruction and devastation which have affected many public installations and institutions, and calls on them to take further action to redouble production, to raise the effectiveness of work, to reduce expenditure, to ensure proper use of establishments and equipment, and to counter any spirit of indifference, slackness, and bureaucracy which the conspiratorial coupist gang was striving to nourish and to spread.

While evaluating the internal affairs of the party, the YSP Central Committee expresses satisfaction with the party organizational measures adopted by the YSP Political Bureau, and the party organizations in all the governorates of the Republic and which have aimed at guiding the party according to its internal orderand the directions of the YSP Central Committee. The YSP Central Committee stresses the need to redouble the active efforts of all party members and its candidate members, along with party organizations, to enhance the ideological, organizational, and political unity of the party; to develop democracy within the internal life of the party on the basis of internal order and norms; to enhance the link between the party and the masses; and to consolidate the party's leading role in society.

The YSP Central Committee reaffirms the need to deepen the spirit of unity in the work of all leading institutions and the basic and primary party organizations, as this represents a firm guarantee for developing the internal life of the party, and to increase its effect on the life of the workers and toilers.

While discussing the situation in the Yemeni arena, the YSP Central Committee affirms its appreciation for the stance of the northern part of the homeland toward the painful events witnessed by our country last month which resulted from the bloody conspiracy which was plotted and carried out by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody clique. The YSP Central Committee affirms to our brothers in the northern part of the homeland led by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces in the northern part of the homeland, that the party's collective leadership and the government of the revolution will continue ceaseless efforts for joint action with the brother officials in northern part of the homeland in order to reunite it — the land and people — on democratic and peaceful bases.

The YSP Central Committee affirms that the southern part of the homeland will abide by the unity agreements and statements signed by the leaderships of the two partys, as it affirms its determination to continue unity efforts with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland toward the restoration of Yemeni unity on peaceful and democratic bases.

While studying developments on the regional, Arab, and international levels, the YSP Central Committee affirms the unchange-ability of the PDRY's peaceful foreign policy which aims at contributing to the strengthening of security and stability in the region and developing fraternal relations and mutual respect with all countries so as to serve the security, stability, and progress of their peoples. The YSP Central Committee also affirms our country's determination to strengthen its cooperation with all the sister Arab countries on the basis of principles of fraternity, nonintervention in each others' internal affairs, and Arab solidarity in opposition to imperialism and Zionism. The Central Committee affirms its respect for all agreements, treaties, and international commitments signed with all the fraternal and friendly countries.

The Central Committee affirms our country's solidarity with all peoples struggling for liberation and progress. In this regard, the Central Committee reaffirms its total support for all the Arab national liberation movements, particularly support for the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people for their right to self-determination and to return and establish their independent state on their territories, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. The Central Committee expresses its total support and its principled stand on the side of the Lebanese people's struggle, aimed at driving out the Israeli invaders under the leadership of their national and progressive powers, within the framework of the Lebanese National Resistance Front. The Central Committee also hails Syria's steadfastness in the face of Israeli and imperialist threats and declares the principled stand of our country on the side of the Syrian people. The Central Committee highly evaluates the decisive stand adopted by Syria against any intervention in the internal affairs of our country. The Central Committee highly values Algeria's understanding of the nature of the events which our country has passed through and its stand against any foreign intervention in our internal affairs.

The Central Committee condemns the acts of military threats, provocations, and acts of piracy by the United States and Israel against Libya. It expresses solidarity with the Libyan people and their struggle to protect their freedom and independence. It values the understanding of Libya toward the events which our country has experienced.

Concerning relations with communist and worker parties, the Central Committee emphasized our party's striving to deepen and develop party relations of struggle which tie our party to communist and worker parties. The Central Committee affirms the need to improve these relations and to make ceaseless efforts to implement agreements and protocols with them on bilateral cooperation and to continue to organize ordinary meetings within party and government political committees in our country and the socialist bloc countries in order to strengthen struggle unity based on the internationalist proletarian principles and according to cooperation and friendship treaties signed by our country and the socialist bloc countries headed by the Soviet Union.

The Central Committee stresses the importance of consolidating the strong relations between our revolution and the Ethiopian revolution in the interest of the two friendly countries based on the cooperation and friendly treaty signed by them.

The Central Committee took a number of resolutions aimed at strengthening the leadership situation of the party in the interest of the party organizational, ideological, and political unity and enhancement of the spirit of struggle of our party members. Concerning the Central Committee, it approves the election of the following as full members of the YSP Central Committee: Comrade Mutahhar Mus'id Muslih; Comrade Sayf Munassar; Comrade Muthanna Salim 'Askar; Comrade Haytham Qasim Tahir; Comrade 'Ali Sa'id 'Ubayd; Comrade 'Umar 'Ali al-'Attas; Comrade Muhammad Haytham Qasim; Comrade 'Abd al-Razzaq Sha'if; Comrade Qasim 'Abd al-Rabb Salih; Comrade Mahmud Husayn Thabit Sab';Comrade Muhammad Ahmad Salman; and Comrade 'Abd al-Karim Nasir.

Concerning the Political Bureau, the Central Committee elects the following comrades: Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, full member; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, full member; Sa'id Salih Salim, full member; Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, full member; Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member; and Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, candidate member.

The Central Committee elects Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid as secretary general of the Central Committee, and Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad as assistant secretary general of the Central Committee.

It elects the following as secretaries of its Secretariat: Salim Salih Muhammad; Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin; Dr Salim 'Umar Bukayr; and Sha'fal 'Umar 'Ali.

The Central Committee appoints Comrade Qasim 'Abd al-Rabb Salih as chairman of the party Higher Control Committee. It appoints Comrade Muhammad Haydarah Masdus as secretary [as heard] of the YSP organization in Abyan Governorate; Comrade Sayf Sa'il Khalid as secretary [as heard] of the YSP organization in Aden Governorate; and Comrade Qa'id Muhammad 'Ali Salah as secretary [as heard] of the YSP organization in Shabwah Governorate. The Central Committee appoints Comrade Major Husayn 'Ali Hasan director of the Political Department of the Armed Forces.

## Opposition Calls for National Unity Government

*JN070707 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*0600 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] Muhammad 'Ali Haytham, PDRY prime minister from 1969 to 1971, has called for the formation of a national unity government comprising all political forces inside and outside the PDRY to deal with the tragic state of affairs the PDRY is experiencing.

At a press conference in Paris yesterday, Haytham announced, on behalf of several organizations which oppose the ruling regime in the PDRY, that only a national unity government can establish a democratic regime that would guarantee the independence of the legislative branch and respect for political freedom and human rights.

Al-Haytham added that the USSR is largely responsible for the recent civil war in the PDRY.

## Acting Chairman Chairs Supreme Council Meeting

*GF071336 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1230 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Today, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over a meeting of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

During this meeting issues and topics listed on the agenda of the next session of the Supreme People's Council were discussed, and the Presidium adopted measures and procedures needed to prepare for the convening of this session.

## Minister Al-Bid Receives Soviet Envoy in Aden

*GF051351 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1230 GMT 5 Feb 86*

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 and 11770 khz]

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of local government, today received Comrade Vladislav Petrovich Zhukov, USSR ambassador to the PDRY. During the meeting, they discussed a number of cooperation issues between the PDRY and the Soviet Union.

Brother Al-Bid expressed our party and country's satisfaction for the great development of strategic relations with the friendly Soviet Union.

He expressed constant determination to continue to deepen and bolster these relations based on the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by the two friendly countries, in the interest of our common goals for which we struggle according to the great concepts of scientific socialism and international proletarianism.

### Salim Salih Muhammad Receives Cuban Ambassador

*GF061446 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1230 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz and with very poor reception on 1188 khz]

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, met with Comrade (Serveyor Rodriguez Armaz), Cuban ambassador to Aden. He briefed the ambassador on the nature of the abortive coup conspiracy which was planned and executed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang.

During the meeting Brother Salim Salih Muhammad lauded the honest internationalist support of Cuba for our revolution and people in various fields. He affirmed the YSP's readiness to strengthen and develop principled relations with the Cuban Communist Party.

On his part, the Cuban ambassador reaffirmed Cuba's readiness to back our revolution and his country's support for the collective leadership and party legitimacy and to continue providing internationalist aid to the PDRY people.

The meeting was attended by Brother Sa'id Ahmad Sallum, chief of staff of the National Command of the Popular Militia, a number of staff officers and officers of national command of the popular militia, and the Cuban advisers working with the popular militia.

### Solidarity Expressed to Libyan Plane Passenger

*GF061322 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1230 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz and very poor reception on 1188 khz]

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, telephoned Brother 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, in which he expressed the PDRY's denunciation of the Israeli air piracy against the plane on which he and an accompanying delegation were flying. Brother Salim Salih Muhammad reaffirmed the solidarity of our party and country with the steadfastness of sister Syria in the face of the hostile policies, conspiractorial plots, and capitulatory designs which the imperialist and Zionist powers are trying to implement in order to liquidate just Arab causes and to restore imperialist hegemony to the Arab region.

In turn, Brother 'Abdallah al-Ahmar affirmed Syria's solidarity with the PDRY's struggle against all conspiracies that it is facing. He also confirmed the determination to continue developing relations between the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and the YSP in such a way as to strengthen the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

### Installations Minister Meets Ministry Workers

*GF061442 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1230 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz and with very poor reception on 1188 khz]

[Text] This morning, Brother Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of installations, met with ministry workers. During the meeting the brother minister explained the dimensions and the nature of the abortive coup conspiracy, which was arranged by the traitor 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his criminal gang. Brother Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah also affirmed to the attendants the capability of our party and Armed Forces, which are filled with scientific socialist concepts and abide by the resolutions and charters of the YSP, to crush and foil any conspiracy that aims to harm the revolution's achievements. He urged all the workers to exert further efforts to double production and to continue to give and create in order to step up development.

Following the meeting the primary party and popular organizations and the workers in various sectors of the Installations Ministry pledged to the ministry's leadership, and through it to the members of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee, to continuously make efforts, each according to his specialization, in order to eradicate the damages caused and the destruction of various installations and buildings by the treacherous gang. They also affirmed the determination of all ministry workers to effectively execute the plans of the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan, and to carry out the tasks set before the installations sector.

### Yemeni Socialist Youth Union Holds Meeting

*GF061436 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1230 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and 1188 khz with very poor reception]

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union held an extraordinary meeting under Brother Salih Sha'ib, member of the Executive Committee and administrator of the affairs of the first secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union Central Committee. At the beginning of the meeting the participants observed 1 minute of silence to mourn the martyrs of the party and the homeland who bravely resisted the ominous 13 January conspiracy which was perpetrated by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang, which sought to abort the revolution in our country and the vanguard of our people, the YSP.

The meeting viewed preparations for the extraordinary session of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union Central Committee, due to be held next Saturday, 8 February, which will be dedicated to denouncing and condemning the abortive coup conspiracy by the traitor 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous gang.

This session will issue an important statement addressed to thousands of Yemeni Socialist Youth Union members and youths

## SAUDI ARABIA

### AL-RIYADH Comments on Israeli 'Hijacking' of Plane

*GF061144 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] In their editorials this morning, local newspapers comment on the hijacking of a Libyan civil airplane in international airspace by the Israeli enemy. The papers focus on this dangerous incident and the effects that it has on the situation in the Middle East.

The newspaper *AL-RIYADH* says: "Israeli piracy is not unusual. However, what we should know and repeat over and over again is that we must not forget the incident, because the pretexts which Israel depends upon are the true framework which rules the minds of its masters in the Knesset. From this simple fact, we must realize that international law is not preserved by high values and ethics and that it is imposed solely by the power of force. For these reasons, Israel was right in committing all of the crimes, so long as it is protected by a superpower and its allies."

The paper continues: "Arab security is in jeopardy because our humble comings and goings to the Security Council or the United Nations do not make the conditions of such attitudes take on the quality of a direct right as the rights in our contemporary world are obtained only by force, willpower, and the size of wealth and arms one possesses. For these reasons, what happened to the Libyan plane can happen to any facility or even to any sacred place of ours because we have yet to provide a positive and moral cover for our morale and self-confidence so that we can defend our existence toward such a law."

*AL-RIYADH* concludes: "Israel, with all of its potentials and threats, is no more than a military garrison administered by fanatic minds both within its entity and within the international cover which it enjoys. However, according to all criteria, Israel is neither our size nor does it have the power which enables it to create an eternal legend against us. The problem lies with the paralysis of our weapons which have perished within our souls and in the stores of our political and social complexities.

## UAE

### President Leaves for Pakistan 6 Feb

*GF060912 Doha QNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Feb (QNA) — His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, left Abu Dhabi today for Pakistan on a visit to last several days.

He was seen off by a number of senior UAE officials.

### KHALEEJ TIMES: Condemnation of Plane Interception

*GF061124 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 6 Feb 86 p 1*

[Excerpt] The United Arab Emirates joined the Arab world yesterday in strongly condemning the interception of a Libyan jet by Zionist warplanes and calling for the punishment of Israel for the terrorist act. A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry said the UAE has called on the international community to adopt necessary measures to stop the recurrence of such immoral acts that contradict international norms and laws. It also called for the punishment of all those who commit such crimes to secure the safety of civil aviation.

The Foreign Ministry has asked the UAE's permanent delegate at the UN to back the Syrian position calling for punishmentof those committing such irresponsible acts and putting an end to them.

in our country on the 13 January events and the tasks facing the youths and their vanguard — the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union — in this difficult stage our country is passing through.

**Issues Statement Supporting YSP**

*GF051821 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1630 GMT 5 Feb 86*

[Monitored with good reception on 1188 khz, fair reception on 11770 khz, and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] The Yemeni Socialist Youth Union Organization in Aden Governorate this morning held an extraordinary session, at which it dwelt on the current conditions of our country and people due to the unsuccessful coupist attempt made by traitor and shedder of blood 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his blood thirsty clique — that clique which led the process of the physical liquidation of the most honest and noble strugglers of our party and its experienced leadership.

Following the session, this statement was issued: While confronting the effects which resulted from that perfidious attempt the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union Organization in the capital greets the heroes among the youths who carried out heroic and magnificent acts in cooperation with the Armed Forces, the security institutions in our country, the strugglers of our giant party, and all the honest citizens for maintaining this great experience in our country which shedder of blood 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique tried to undermine and eliminate from inside after the enemies failed to undermine it from outside. The brave stand made by our great people to foil this sinful attempt had a great effect on the life of the homeland and the achievements of the revolution — the achievements which were gained due to the struggle and sacrifice of our people and their glorious party.

The youths of our heroic capital who honorarily took an effective part in foiling and destroying the plot and in firmly confronting the clique of killing and destruction and who were eyewitnesses to the savage and barbaric acts carried out by the fascist clique against the strugglers of our party and army and against the citizens of the capital, Aden, will continue their versatile struggle to eliminate the effects of this savage plot. In this plot the plotters and executors were dreaming to put an end to all the hopes and aspirations of the Yemeni toilers. The Yemeni toilers are striving to build their progressive life and consolidate their new social system based on equality and a strong social justice by relying on their leadership, the party of the Yemeni working class, which is guided by scientific ideology and the proletarian internationalism.

While it held its extraordinary session the youth organization in the capital denounced the vile plot perpetrated by butcher 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his treacherous clique who were rejected by the masses of our people in our daily struggle and in the various crises witnessed by our revolutionary experience. We affirm that the Yemeni Socialist Youth Organization will always remain an active aide loyal to our giant party and its collective leadership, and that it will devote all efforts of the youths in the governorate to rebuild what this rancorous clique has destroyed by organizing objective initiatives and by forming voluntary work teams.

The governorate's committee expressed its absolute support for all the measures taken by the YSP Central Committee and its Political Bureau and the Presidium for surmounting the effects of the catastrophe created by butcher 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Our people will face difficult tasks during the coming stage. This requires further work from youths in the various political, economic, and social fields.

For this reason, we call on all youths in the various enterprises, military institutions, and schools to prepare to defend the revolution's achievements and to rebuild what has been destroyed by the forces of fascism, hatred, and destruction.

Glory to the martyrs of the revolution, party, and the homeland! All loyalty to our great party, the YSP!

**Soviet Medical Team Arrives in Aden**

*GF061604 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1500 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair to very poor reception]

[Text] A Soviet medical team of 20 doctors of various specializations and nurses arrived at Aden International Airport this morning in accordance with the decision adopted by the Government of the friendly Soviet Union to help our country and to operate the new friendship hospital in Shaykh 'Uthman. Moreover, Soviet engineers arrived on the same plane in order to complete construction of this hospital.

They were received at the airport by the brother assistants to the deputy health minister and a number of Health Ministry officials and Comrade (Vidal Kadagov), economic adviser at the Soviet embassy in Aden.

**Ethiopian Plane Arrives With Economic Aid**

*GF061950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1900 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and poor reception on 11770 khz]

[Text] An Ethiopian plane arrived at Aden airport today carrying economic aid.

This aid falls within the framework of the aid provided by the fraternal and the friendly countries to our people in order to overcome the [consequences] of the bloody events of 13 January which were perpetrated by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique.

## Mubarak Receives Gorbachev Message on Nuclear Arms

*NC061549 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1443 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a message from Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev on limiting the proliferation of nuclear arms. President Mubarak received this message today when he met with (Giorgio Novitch), the Soviet leader's envoy, who is currently visiting Egypt. Aleksandr Belonogov, the Soviet ambassador to Egypt, attended the meeting.

## Talks Helds With Israeli Delegation on Tabah

### 'Abd al-Majid, Kimche Remarks

*NC061601 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has met with members of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations to the Tabah talks. In a statement following the meeting, 'Abd al-Majid said that they had discussed the Tabah issue and bilateral relations. He added that the Tabah talks were proceeding within the framework of two groups. The first is charged with finding a solution to the issue through international arbitration, while the second is discussing relations between the two countries.

David Kimche, member of the Israeli delegation, declared that the talks with Dr 'Abd al-Majid had dealt with the Tabah issue. He added that an understanding had been reached with respect to most of the points, and that progress had been made with respect to the work. He went on to say that the Egyptian delegation had been invited to visit Israel next week to complete the talks.

### Talks Conclude; Spokesman Comments

*NC061912 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] The new round of negotiations to find a solution to the Tabah issue concluded this evening. Delegations representing Egypt, Israel, and the United States participated in these talks, which lasted 2 days.

Ambassador Mahmud 'Uthman, the official spokesman for the Egyptian delegation, issued a statement at the end of the negotiations, saying that work had begun to take a serious course with respect to the international arbitration compromis on the Tabah issue. He added that an agreement in principle had been reached on the points of this compromis, and that some of these points had been discussed in detail, but that some disagreement had surfaced about the content of some of the main elements of the compromis. He announced that the talks will resume in Israel, their date to be fixed by the two parties next week.

### Further on Spokesman's Statement

*NC061951 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA) — Minister plenipotentiary Mahmud 'Uthman, official spokesman for the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, has said in a statement that with regard to bilateral relations, the Israeli delegation had explained its views and the Egyptian delegation had, in turn, explained its own. The official spokesman stressed that the so-called 14 points had not been discussed as they primarily expressed Israel's stand and views. He added: As Egypt has reiterated, it is not bound by these points. He said that Egypt had on more than one occasion voiced its reservations.

Minister Plenipotentiary Mahmud 'Uthman went on to say: As you know, Egypt welcomes the first of the 14 Israeli points. This is the one in which the Israeli Government approves the referral of the Tabah issue to international arbitration. He noted that other meetings were held involving representatives of the Egyptian and Israeli liaison teams who agreed on some measures.

Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, head of Egypt's delegation to the talks, will submit a report on this round of talks to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, during the next few hours.

### Israeli Delegation Departs

*NC062107 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA) — The Israeli delegation to the tripartite talks on the Tabah issue left Cairo for Tel Aviv this evening. This delegation was led by Avraham Tamir, director of the Israeli prime Minister's office; and David Kimche, Foreign Ministry director general. Moshe Sason, Israel's ambassador to Egypt, saw off the delegation.

## SFRY State Presidency's Vlajkovic Concludes Visit

### Mubarak, Vlajkovic Complete Discussions

*NC061537 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1442 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today held a private meeting with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency. The two leaders completed their discussion, begun on Tuesday, which had dealt with the Middle East issue, the Gulf war, the means of bolstering the Egyptian-Yugoslav role in the Nonaligned Movement, and ways of promoting bilateral relations in the fields of industry, tourism, economy, and agriculture.

Members of the Egyptian and the Yugoslav delegations also concluded their talks today on bilateral relations and on issues of common interest. The SFRY president and his delegation will leave Cairo today, following their 4-day official visit.

### SFRY President Departs

*NC061542 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA) — Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency, left Cairo this afternoon at the end of a 4-day official visit to Egypt. The SFRY president was seen off at Cairo International Airport by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

### Joint Communique

*NC061832 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Feb 86*

["Text" of communique issued "today" on the visit to Cairo by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency] [Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA) — [Passage introducing communique omitted] At the invitation of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency, made an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt from 3 to 6 February.

The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere reflecting the close understanding between the two friendly nonaligned countries. The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the president of the SFRY State Presidency comprehensively exchanged views on Egyptian-Yugoslav relations and the possibilities of developing them. During their discussions, the two presidents attached special importance to the international situation and areas of tension, particularly the developments in the Middle East and the future activities of the nonaligned countries.

The two presidents indicated their satisfaction with the positive developments in relations between the two countries. It was noted that economic relations between the two countries are basically based on trade, which has made continuous progress; other forms of cooperation, however, have not developed enough. There is therefore a need to redouble efforts to increase and promote other forms of cooperation.

The two presidents expressed their readiness to increase economic cooperation through the bilateral [as received] trade and economic agreement concluded by Egypt, Yugoslavia, and India. Having discussed the complicated international situation, the two presidents said that signs of a certain relaxation in relations between the superpowers can be observed, as they start to negotiate on particular international problems. Furthermore, there are increasing, tangible indications of a desire to find solutions for most of the areas of potentially dangerous conflict in the world.

The two presidents paid particular attention to world economic problems. They expressed their deep interest in debts that have serious political effects and threaten stability in many developing countries. The leaders pointed out the need for dialogue between North and South to solve the most serious world economic crises. Such dialogue should aim to create immediately conditions for progress in developing nations and to establish useful cooperation between developing and advanced countries.

The two presidents deeply analyzed the general Middle East situation. They stressed that the establishment of just and comprehensive peace in the region must be based on Israel's complete withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and on the recognition of the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights, including self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative.

The heads of state expressed concern about the lengthy, ongoing Lebanese crisis and the Iraq-Iran war, noting the need to find quick and peaceful solutions to both problems.

The presidents expressed concern about the developments in the Mediterranean region and fully supported the efforts to turn it into a peace zone to ensure security and stability.

The two parties pledged to support Namibia in its efforts to gain immediate independence. They condemned the racist regime in South Africa, particularly its policy of instability and its threats to the sovereignty of neighboring African countries. The leaders supported the just struggle of the South African people in confronting racial discrimination.

The two parties condemned all international terrorism and expressed their willingness to help end it. The presidents explained that there is a need to pinpoint the sources of terrorism but stressed the need to differentiate between terrorism and the struggle for the sake of liberation or to confront aggression and to challenge occupation.

On this point, the Yugoslav party expressed its appreciation for President Husni Mubarak's Strasbourg initiative on measures to confront international terrorism.

President Mubarak and President Radovan Vlajkovic expressed their pleasure and satisfaction with the outcome of the talks, which showed encouraging signs of increasing and developing all aspects of joint cooperation, understanding, and rapprochement between the two friendly countries.

The SFRY president invited President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, leader of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to visit Yugoslavia at any time. President Mubarak accepted the invitation with pleasure.

### Lutfi 'Fully Recovers,' To Remain in London 1 More Week

*NC061607 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Excerpts] London, 6 Feb (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has said that he will meet with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher next week.

Speaking about his health, the prime minister asserted that he has fully recovered and that the physiotherapy sessions have produced positive results. He added that he will stay in London for another week to recuperate and that he will return to Cairo afterwards.

Dr Lutfi said that in his room at the London clinic today he studied a report submitted by the policies and investment com-

mittee and that the appropriate decisions had been made. He gave instructions to send some citizens for treatment abroad at the state's expense.

## Papers Criticize U.S. Reaction to Israeli 'Hijacking'

*NC062321 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA) - In their editorials tomorrow, Friday, *AL-AHRAM* and *AL-AKHBAR* criticize the U.S. reaction to Israel's hijacking of a Libyan plane and the U.S. State Department spokesman's statement that this sort of action could be justified if it aims to confront terrorism.

*AL-AHRAM* says: Even if the Israeli justification, that people aboard the plane are involved in international terrorism, is true, this barbaric action is not justified. It could threaten the security and safety of international civil aviation and throw open the door to a new type of terrorism and counterterrorism. This would not be mere sporadic actions by organizations and individuals, but international (?conflict) at a new level, using fighter and bomber planes. This means lighting the fuse of a world war at an unknown scale.

The paper stresses the importance of the hopes pinned on the stand of the international community, as represented by the UN Security Council, toward this behavior and on the need to strongly condemn this action and lift the protection of the U.S. veto from Israel.

*AL-AKHBAR* writes: The strange and amazing U.S. reaction to the hijacking of the Libyan plane comes amid a wave of condemnation by all countries which describe the action as air piracy and a blatant violation of all international charters, treaties, values, and principles. The paper points out that the hijacking was an unambiguous act. Israel admitted it and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres justified this error, saying that the decision to act was taken in minutes.

*AL-AKHBAR* asks: In whose interest is the United States isolating itself from the entire international community, which condemned Israel for a mistake it had admitted? To what extent will this special relationship between the United States and Israel affect U.S. interests?

**Kuwaiti Daily AL-QABAS Interviews Saddam Husayn**
*GF061530 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic*
*5 Feb 86 pp 11-13*

[Interview with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn by *AL-QABAS* Chief Editor Muhammad Jasim al-Saqr in Baghdad — date not given]

[Excerpts] Muhammad Jasim al-Saqr: We have heard that there are some people trying to activate certain fronts and create disturbances in Iraq.

Saddam Husayn: Add to your information that the enemies of Iraq and the Arab nation have used all their resources in the battle. All the factors of the Kurdish cause have been activated to impede Iraq's efforts and strength. They have activated all objective and unobjective factors, legal and illegal ones. All these have been used from the first day of the war. Thank God, things are as you see them now.

Al-Saqr: Your Excellency Mr President: It may be possible to hide news about talks between Iraq and the Soviet Union, but it is not possible to hide news about talks between Iraq and other Western countries, for example.

Saddam Husayn: No, of course, there is a difference. We maintain our traditions in the first place, but we consider responses to the news. If we find that the news carried by British or French newspapers, for example, is not honest or accurate we will be forced to issue a statement to correct things.

As for our visit to Moscow, we are generally satisfied with it. Our satisfaction is not due to armament relations only. We believe that the relationship between our two countries is based on political understanding and that the development of relations in other fields stems from this understanding. Our discussions in Moscow centered on basic political issues in general pertaining to the region and it even focused on some questions of special international concern. The two countries agreed on the issues which were discussed and we found that the views of both the Iraqi and Soviet sides are suitable to continue meetings and discussions and nothing more than that. Therefore, we are very satisfied with the visit. We also know that the Soviets are satisfied with the visit.

Al-Saqr: It is obvious that the Soviets were satisfied with the meeting. We hope that the outcome will affect the Iranian side, because if the Soviets use their political weight...[elipses as published]

Saddam Husayn: The Soviet Union is a superpower. When it is convinced of a certain issue it can definitely influence it in one way or another.

Al-Saqr: Mr president, you know *AL-QABAS*. We consider ourselves an Arab newspaper that supports Arab rights. Iraq is right, God willing. Our position toward the Iraq-Iran war is not for the sake of Saddam Husayn.

Saddam Husayn: No, but for the sake of yourselves and for the sake of expressing your character as an Arab.

Al-Saqr: Exactly. We consider Saddam Husayn a pioneer in this field. Iraq no longer needs media support, but it needs anything that an Arab can offer. I have a question which I hope will not put you in an awkward position. We are making a pan-Arab call. Would you give *AL-QABAS* the chance to take the initiative? We see that the Syrians have changed their previous position. They have eased their media campaign. Their relations with Iran are not as they were in the past. They have differences with Iraq, especially with regard to Lebanon. Can we hear a positive word from Saddam Husayn about the restoration of Syrian-Iraqi relations so that *AL-QABAS* can be the first one to make this announcement?

Saddam Husayn: Saddam Husayn is basically convinced of the comments of the information minister. I think you have heard about them.

Al-Saqr: Yes, in his reply to the statements of [Syrian Vice President] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Saddam Husayn: Let me be accurate and open with you. We do not think that Syria's decline to improve its position toward and its relations with Iraq is for principled reasons. The officials in Syria do not lack political experience making them ignorant of principles. They can find their way back even if they lose sight of them. Hence, there must be practical reasons causing them to maneuver around this issue and adopt a position in support of the enemy. Practical reasons may embody short-term advantages for those with shortsightedness and for those who do not care about principles. Obviously, our policy is to establish good relations with all our Arab brothers without exception whenever circumstances and opportunities to establish such relations become available. This principle also applies to Syria. Should the opportunity and circumstances for establishing neighborly relations become available — relations devoid of plotting and maneuvering and which each of us respects — we will be ready to establish such relations. As I have said before, the past was very bitter. However, we should not only dwell on the past. It is important to transform it into a bright reality and to look forward to the future and not to be bogged down by the past. This is our stand. When Syria is ready to take a step, we will take a step. When they are ready to establish normal relations with us similar to our relations with many of our brothers, we will be ready. This is our principle and stand during the war or after it stops. It is an unchanging principle in our relations. You know that we do not say this without being ready to apply it. We do not say it for propaganda or as a maneuver. However, we must say that the circumstances of the war make the Iraqis rise above many wounds. But when the war is over, many of these wounds may remain open. These ideas will remain unchanged even once the war is over. As an official, I have to respect the views of my brothers and people. When the war is over and they begin to recall Syria's overall stand, the restoration of relations will not be as easy as if they are restored while the war is going on. This is the only exception.

Al-Saqr: Your excellency has said that the past is bitter. You repeated this more than once. But I understand from your words that you are ready to forget the past.

Saddam Husayn: I have said that we should not be distracted by the past, and that we should be ready for the future and

remember our responsibility in changing the bad present. Changing the bad present does not come only from the masses but also from the rulers because they are a reality in the Arab situation. If we are able to reach an understanding with this ruler or that, or with this brother or that leader to move together from a bad and unacceptable situation to a better one, we should do this. Otherwise, we will be unwise people in healing the wounds of the past and the present.

Al-Saqr: Mr President, I talk not as a journalist but as a human being. I wish that a Syrian-Iraqi meeting could be held during the absence of the great sister, Egypt, which has been fettered and preoccupied by the Camp David accords. God willing, Egypt will extricate itself from these accords. This is the wish of the ordinary man who does not understand the depth of differences.

Saddam Husayn: These are legitimate wishes of the ordinary person. We always respect these wishes. You know that when the opportunity for holding a meeting with Syria became possible we pressured a number of our Arab brothers to help Syria in the Baghdad summit conference. We were both in the same situation, as we were two different parties and had two different views in tackling matters. But we understood the Arab situation and the means to heal the wounds. The Arab situation after the Camp David accords was unstable. That is why it was necessary on the psychological, political, and practical levels to tackle the situation in a different way. We are not people who said this was an opportunity for us to weaken and topple the Syrian regime because we have differences with it. Rather, we said this was our opportunity to strengthen the Syrian regime to serve the Arab nation. We have to learn from the lessons of the past. But it should not fetter us or our movement forward. You know that there are numerous initiatives in this direction and that brothers and friends discuss this matter with us. When one side is involved in a war it is usually sensitive. We are not the kind of people who kiss hands in times of trouble. We kiss heads when we are very strong. We come to the weak side, kiss his head and tell him come, let us make you strong. But when we are preoccupied with a war, then no one — be they Arab or non-Arab — believes that we could ask for assistance or rescue. Thanks be to God, we count on God. We also rely on our people and on the clear views of the Arab masses and on the eager brothers who are in power or are among the masses. We count on their views in adopting the correct step.

Al-Saqr: Mr president, as for the situation on the Syrian-Israeli front, press reports talk about the possibility of the eruption of military operations and about a limited or an unlimited war. If Syria is engaged in a war against Israel, what will Iraq's position be?

Husayn: First, let me tell you that these reports are deliberately leaked and are not realistic. I do not support the view of those who claim that there is a possibility of a Syrian limited and unlimited war against Israel in the near future. Skirmishes may take place to draw attention within the framework of the endeavor which is well-known in the West to peddle so-called peaceful solutions of the region without the Syrian and the Soviets. I do not believe that a war will break out at present.

Al-Saqr: What if it takes place?

Saddam Husayn: Our answer is clear. Iraq never hesitates to participate in battles in defense of Arab territories. History will always prove this. Here, we are expressing our position as it is. I said the same thing to the people 1 week ago without being asked about it. I said it on television and in the press. But when I talked about the Arabs, I could read bitterness on the faces of some of my brothers. I was talking to some Iraqis who took part in preparing the roads for our forces' defensive positions on the forefront. I said that we are with the Arabs against the foreigner and we are on their side in defending their sovereignty, security, freedom, and usurped rights, and that we will continue to adopt this stand now and in the future. I said this publicly and the Iraqis heard me say this.

We know that Zionism in occupied Palestine listens to this and I know that they use our words to support their views for international Zionism, claiming that Iraq is a threat to them. Thus, this is why they want to keep Iraq preoccupied with the war. Nevertheless, I said this to the Iraqis although we are waging a fierce war which has been going on for 6 years. But there was nothing new in my assurances because I only reiterated our principles and policy.

Al-Saqr: God bless you. Mr president, recently Libyan officials made statements which showed a kind of good intention toward Iraq. What is your comment?

Saddam Husayn: As a journalist and a politician, I ask you: Where did Libya express this stand? Where and how did it show this good intention? Iraq is clear. It is waging a war. Libyan arms and missiles have hit Baghdad. We have held a number of meetings with the Libyans in accordance with Arab initiatives. We told them: You are in the Arab west and we are in the Arab east and your stand on the war is incomprehensible and unjustifiable. Reconsider your stand and adhere to the joint Arab Defense Pact and the Arab League Charter which you are invoking in your appeals to the Arabs to come to your assistance against the so-called U.S. aggression. You must rectify your stand toward the [Iraqi-Iranian] war clearly and tangibly.

In view of what I have said, we are prepared to bypass the bad experiences of the past and establish new relations which will benefit the Arab nation and remedy the part of its negative situation.

Al-Saqr: As a journalist, I would like to ask you a question. Libyan statements were issued 4 days ago. Iraq reacted to these statements. We have published this reaction.

Saddam Husayn: Our stance is that the Libyans should correct their stance practically and not through words which can be changed the next day. No one can play games with Iraq, or beat around the bush or cheat us, believing that we will not be able to discover this. News travels fast in today's world. For example, what cannot be discovered by the Iraqis will be revealed by the French, the Soviets, the Polish, the Americans, the Egyptians, or the Jordanians. Therefore, few facts can be hidden from us. I believe you heard about the new scandal in Austria and that the Libyans are mediating for Iran to obtain Austrian 155-MM guns. However, if the Libyans are really sincere about reconsidering their stance, we are ready. Thus, all matters will return to

normal. I am optimistic about the future and feel that all matters and all fields will regain their correct path. One should be patient and persevering; then everything will be alright. You are still young; you will see how well things will turn out.

Al-Saqr: We want everything to be good.

Saddam Husayn: They will all be good. The Arabs have become more logical. The tension that prevailed 10 years ago, or that created by Al-Qadhdhafi, no longer exists. Now Al-Qadhdhafi is asking the Arabs to meet with him and condemn the conspiracy of "aggression against Libya." At the same time his foreign minister says that Al-Qadhdhafi and Reagan must meet to settle the issue. I believe that if such a meeting took place, it would be very important for Al-Qadhdhafi — far more important than any other matter. Therefore, as you see, the Arabs have become more flexible. The return to logic is a good indication.

Al-Saqr: Sir, I see that you are optimistic.

Saddam Husayn: I am very optimistic about the Arab situation. I believe that the minimum level of a joint meeting and the possibility of developing it further can be achieved within a short period of time. I am talking about years and not months.

Al-Saqr: I have a different point of view.

Saddam Husayn: Please.

Al-Saqr: What is there to be optimistic about, except the results of the Iraq-Iran war? [sentence as published] Is it correct that there are differences in views regarding this war?

Saddam Husayn: Have you actually considered why we the leaders — as you call us, or the rulers as we or the Arabs call ourselves — have different views?

There are issues which are far more dangerous than colonization and Zionism. Sometimes one thinks so little of himself that when he sees a photo of an Arab leader published in a magazine in a good light, he will immediately differ with him. Thus, frustration surfaces due to the vast, destructive conflicts not brought about by the Arab right, but by nobodies who have suddenly jumped to the forefront of power; by those who were denied a suitable position in society before assuming power; by those who are not well educated; and by the coup attempts which brought more evil to the Arab nation than what the right or the well-known ruling families which assumed power through inheritance did. I am an Arab, and I came to power through the revolution. I did not inherit power. Let me tell you the truth: The surprises which have exhausted the Arab nation and undermined the minimum level of understanding are the result of coup attempts and not the results of normal competition for power. This is all because of the lack of experience and the failure to adjust to a logical revolutionary movement for a long period. Even those of us who have been brought up within a revolutionary movement proceeded rashly for 2 or 3 years. But eventually, within a short period of time, we found the correct way, in this regard relying solely on our national views, our principles, and our culture. But some spent about 10 or 15 years instead of 3 to find the correct path. Some, however, still have to succeed. They are selfish, of low education, short-sighted in thinking, or have been denied power and social status; they are those who are looking for a position, or those who are unknown even to their neighbors or who have become a president suddenly. I would say that such people, as well as others who pretend to be revolutionaries, are the ones who are bringing more harm to the Arab nation than those on the right. This I can apply to all individuals, groups, and to all stages of the revolution.

Al-Saqr: Your excellency, I do not wish to burden you, but there are two questions on the issue of the current peace moves in the region — the Jordanian-Palestinian, Syrian-Egyptian, Syrian-Palestinian, and Egyptian-Palestinian axes. What is Iraq's view of these moves?

Saddam Husayn: There is the following: Some Western countries have presented hints about sterile and vague solutions. They came to the region or discussed the issues outside the region, but without intending to produce radical and balanced solutions. They did this for political reasons — some of which may be circumstancial, the foremost of which is the removal of Soviet influence from the region. Discussions have not been made to solve the problem of a displaced people needing a just solution. Some Arab media wish to work politically. It is natural that they do so. They say that instead of allowing the issue to remain inert, let us activate it so that its discussion will continue and it will remain alive and not dead.

This issue is responsible for the current tumult and conjecture you keep hearing about. However, we in Iraq do not believe there is anything serious or that there are serious solutions on the horizon. The solution will not be obtained unless the Arabs are in such a position that Israel and its allies will be obliged to resolve this issue and find serious solutions for it. Based on this premise, I feel that the Arabs must not commit errors and think that the Soviet Union must be distanced from this solution.

Al-Saqr: Mr president, a family which is in dispute with its neighbor must reconcile its own affairs before it confronts its neighbor. Otherwise, how can we obtain solutions or regain any part of the occupied homeland including Syrian and Palestinian territories or even Taba which they still occupy?

Saddam Husayn: When you observe that Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, and other countries are holding discussions among themselves to find solutions, you can say that the pressure on Israel and its allies is efficient and effective enough to make them committed or force them to search for serious solutions to the Palestinian problem.

Al-Saqr: Why does Saddam Husayn not become its initiating leader?

Saddam Husayn: In the current situation, we must not fantasize and try because we criticize fantasies and romanticisms which are not proportional to reality. We do not wish to involve ourselves in any issue at an inappropriate time. There is a saying that does not apply to us because I am prepared to go to Kuwait, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia without being invited. The popular saying is: "Those arriving uninvited will sit on bare floor." Amid

this sick situation, it is necessary to carefully weigh timing and methods. Good intentions and noble aims are not sufficient.

Therefore, for example, when you are required to discuss an important issue with Kuwaiti or Saudi officials you must not discuss financial affairs with them — if you want the discussions you hold during your visit to be successful. If you do, the officials' minds may be distracted. These officials may think that the fundamental purpose of your visit does not concern the more important issue for which you made your visit, and they may see it as a mere camouflage for discussing financial issues, for example. If you have an important issue to discuss in Kuwait or Saudi Arabia, do not ask for money. Discuss only this important issue and get on your plane and go home.

Now, when we Iraqis move and say "come let us establish Arab solidarity," they will say that we do not want Arab solidarity for Palestine but only for the Iraq-Iran war. Even if this is justifiable, this issue is burdensome for us and it is a difficult situation to face if such things are said about us.

Al-Saqr: If the war ends?

Saddam Husayn: When the war ends, you will observe that I will go to the Dubai ruler and kiss his head. I will tell him to be my brother so that I can help him.

Al-Saqr: God help you Mr president. A week ago, I saw you on television discussing economic activities. Indeed, it was a discussion of great meaning. First, I saw Saddam Husayn — who cannot be assumed to have economic, financial, or investment backwardness — talk about this subject. You kept discussing this issue and showing great experience in this field. I witnessed an Iraqi economic openness. Is Iraq on the brink of an open-door economic policy? Will this open-door economic policy provide opportunities for Arab investors to invest in Iraq?

Saddam Husayn: We believe that life will not be straight with the existence of the private sector alone because it will become harmful to the social, economic, and political life.

Also, we do not believe that socialist activities alone will straighten life. We are among those who believe that life needs the private sector accompanied by socialist activities to serve man and life in general. Private activities alone kill life and man's humanity and make many people hungry, unclothed, and homeless. The socialist application doing away with the private sector kills an important part of man's humanity when his stomach becomes full. It also decreases development opportunities which result from competition; freedom from the administration burden, bureaucracy, and routine; and unsuppressed creativity.

Al-Saqr: Mr president, will you allow Arab investments in Iraq?

Saddam Husayn: I mentioned to you that several laws have been constituted concerning this issue including the industrial, agricultural, and tourism fields. Every sector has its laws. An Arab — like an Iraqi — can borrow up to 60 percent of the amount he is required to invest in Iraq. When he must leave his work in Iraq, he can take out the equivalent of the capital invested and the net profits. He can also obtain land for his project according to facilities offered which sometimes reach the level of granting him free land — as I remember. Moreover, he is exempt from income tax and many other duties, and so forth. Therefore, in Iraq, the Arab citizen can invest his capital according to extensive facilities covered by laws.

Following the revolution, we created a private sector that is advanced in its services, because the private sector in Iraq was weak; although in reality it existed since the earth came into being. However, it was weak in the industrial field. Our motto has been "We will create an advanced private sector to serve the homeland." In the agricultural field, we hired out extensive amounts of land — thousands of acres — to one individual or groups to invest in them.

## Trade Minister Leaves for Bucharest Meeting

*JN061118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 6 Feb (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, left for Bucharest today as head of an Iraqi delegation that will attend the eighth session of the Joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

## Armed Forces Communique No 2,107 Issued

*JN061759 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Communique No 2,107 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 February 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the unique leadership God has bestowed on them, with their huge number and deadly weapons, and with their absolute faith in the justice of the cause for which they are fighting, our Armed Forces — the pride of Iraq — are stationed today along our lofty borders in an awe-inspiring manner which terrified the enemies and left them in the abyss of fatal despair and bitter anxiety.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The brave helicopter knights launched bold assaults against enemy positions opposite the III and VI Army Corps sectors, scoring effective and destructive hits on enemy remnants, equipment, and positions. After carrying out their duty with their well-known courage and audacity, they returned safely to base with their aircraft, praised be God.

2. A heroic force from our brave formations in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris launched a bold raid on enemy positions facing it. With great courage and a resolute attack, the enemy positions were stormed and several soldiers were killed or drowned. The rest fled. Our brave fighters seized the following: four rafts; two Kalashnikov rifles; one (Faz) rifle; one RPG-7 launcher; and a quantity of ammunition. The force returned with the seized equipment both safely and triumphantly. Praised be God for His support. God bless the heroic VI Army Corps men.

3. An enemy group attempted to approach our positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our brave fighters intercepted them and forced them to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy soldier was killed and one observation post was destroyed and its occupants killed.

4. Our formations in the III Army Corps sector east of Basra delivered artillery strikes against enemy positions opposite them, inflicting the following confirmed losses:

a. Two vehicles, one of which was loaded with ammunition, were set on fire and destroyed.

b. Two enemy soldiers were killed. An ambulance was seen evacuating them.

c. One machinegun emplacement was destroyed and its occupants killed.

An infantry position was also destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 February 1986

### Birri Stresses Necessity of Al-Jumayyil Resignation

*NC062232 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, and Amal Movement leader, has stated: Without any exaggeration, we are passing through the most critical stage. We must quickly act, whether politically or otherwise, to preserve what remains of Lebanon. He added: We are facing a deadlock. The minimum that is required now is a return to the tripartite agreement. The only acceptable amendment to this agreement is the immediate elimination of political sectarianism. Birri explained that this does not mean accepting the substitution of the resignation of the president of the Republic for the amendment of the agreement. What is demanded is the removal of the main obstacle blocking implementation of the agreement — the president of the Republic.

Minister Birri predicted the outbreak of a popular revolution by all groups if the situation remains the same. He said: Anyone who is attempting to prolong the crisis should realize that this system of government has ended. From now on no political post will be monopolized by a specific group. Birri further emphasized: If we do not seek a military settlement now, it does not mean that we are prepared to completely rule out the possibility. However, we are trying to return matters to normal through political efforts.

In a televised interview with colleague Fu'ad al-Kharsah on channels seven and nine tonight, on the second anniversary of the 6 February uprising, Minister Birri said: Those who depend on the red lines will find out that some red moves [as heard] could go beyond all the red lines. He considered the internal conflict to be an indivisible part of the national resistance war in the south. He recalled what the late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir said to the effect that what has been taken by force can only be regained by force. He demanded that this slogan be posted on the door of the Security Council to point out the U.S. terrorism within the council.

Birri stressed there could be no fear of failing to attain victory if the forces which led the 6 February uprising remain united.

### Views President's Cable to Al-Asad

*NC061510 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Nabih Birri commented today on President Amin al-Jumayyil's cable to President Hafiz al-Asad in which he claimed he would place Lebanese resources in Arab and international forums at the disposal of Syria. Nabih Birri said: Why did Al-Jumayyil not make these resources available for the elimination of the Israeli occupation in the south? He went on: Why did he not use these resources to stop Israeli practices and prevent the United States from exercising its veto against the recent Lebanese complaint in the Security Council?

In reply to a question, Nabih Birri said: There are absolutely no differences between the inhabitants of the camps and their neighbors, or between us and our Palestinian brothers. What we are experiencing now under the Israeli occupation, the Palestinians experienced before us. They have been suffering since 1948. We cannot allow the events of the month of Ramadan last year to recur. I believe that this danger has passed. As for the present, the movement and the national and Palestinian forces are now fully aware that there are some, particularly among supporters of the Lebanese regime, who are attempting to engage in intrigues. A number of meetings have been held with the Palestinian command, and others will be held next week to confirm and consolidate the alliance.

### Junblatt on Al-Jumayyil Intention To Stay in Office

*NC061340 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Walid Junblatt, chief of the Progressive Socialist Party, visited Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri at his home at noon today. The meeting, which was also attended by Muhsin Dallul and 'Abdallah al-Amin, lasted until 1300.

At the end of the session, Walid Junblatt made the following statements: We studied every possibility. However, we must make diligent efforts to put the tripartite agreement into effect, for we accept this accord alone.

When asked to comment on an AFP report that Al-Jumayyil announced his intention to remain in office until the last day of his term, Junblatt said: If Al-Jumayyil insists on staying in office and, given his stubborness, we expect it from him, he will ruin the country and, consequently, aggravate our social and economic catastrophies.

As to whether he will take any new political steps to counter those who turned against the agreement, Junblatt noted: We discussed this issue.

Touching on the anniversary of the 6 February uprising, Junblatt pointed out this action freed Beirut from Phalangist and isolationist hegemony. We hope to liberate all of Lebanon from this hegemony.

### Junblatt Gunmen Attack Amal Official's Car

*NC071057 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1030 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] A report from the south said that shortly before midday, gunmen of Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party ambushed the car of Mahmud Faqih, Shi'ite Amal official for the south, as it passed on the coastal town of Al-Jiyah. [sentence as heard] A clash followed between the attackers and the gunmen escorting Faqih. Further details were not available.

### AP Cited on Possible Syrian-Israeli Confrontation

*NC070736 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] In a report on the military situation on the Golan front, the ASSOCIATED PRESS cites Israeli sources as saying that Syria might launch a preemptive offensive to regain part of the

occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The agency adds that thousands of Israeli and Syrian soldiers and tanks have been placed on alert in preparation for a possible confrontation on Mount Hermon.

## Additional Reportage on Beirut, Mountain Fighting

### Lebanese Forces Deploy

*NC061043 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] After the 5th Brigade's positions along the contact lines in the east were handed over to the Phalangists and the Lebanese Forces, gunmen from these groups deployed along the contact lines and erected additional barricades. They put up an earthen barrier in the Children's Hospital-Olivetti section today and asked the public not to cross over into the western area.

The Army justified the evacuation of the 5th Brigade's positions on the contact lines by saying that there were not enough soldiers deployed on other fronts. We have learned that members of the 5th Brigade have been distributed among the Bikfayya, Suq al-Gharb, and Biskinta fronts.

Following the construction of the earthen barricade in Olivetti, Lebanese Forces gunmen brought the Museum-al-Barbir crossing point under heavy machinegun and rocket fire. This held up traffic at the crossing and delayed work at Mansur Palace [Chamber of Deputies building], where the employees have been evacuated. The situation was still tense when we came to the studio.

Traffic is flowing normally through the Qasqas-al-Masalih and Al-Kafa'atal-Murayjah crossings. Al-Tayyunah is reportedly coming under sniper fire from areas facing it.

The main road linking the towns of Jba', Kafr Fila, and 'Ayn Qana is being shelled by Lahd's artillery in Jabal Safi and the Sujud Hills. Jba' is also coming under concentrated heavy-caliber machinegun fire. Tibnin is totally closed down to mark the anniversary of the 6 February uprising.

### Fierce Clashes on Mountain

*NC061521 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Fierce clashes in which tanks are being used are taking place on the Kafr Shima-al-Shuwayfat combat line. Rockets are reported to have fallen on residential areas in Kafr-Shima. On the mountain combat lines, Junblatt's men are firing at 'Ayn al-Sayyidah and 'Ayn al-Rummanah.

In the capital, Lebanese Army positions in Sodeco and Primo are coming under sniper fire from 12.7 mm weapons. The fighting has spread to the fringes of the residential areas in the district.

Tension also prevails on the Al-'Ayrun al-Dawwar combat lines in the wake of clashes involving the use of heavy-caliber weapons which occurred shortly before 1600.

### Revolutionary Committees Warn Amal

*NC062108 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] The Beirut Revolutionary Committees report that Amal Movement groups have begun storming operations in the areas of Sabra, [word indistinct], Al-Fakahani, and the Ghazza hospital. The committees warn that they will use an iron fist on all those who attack the citizens of Beirut and the Palestinian cause. They make clear that this is the last warning.

Meanwhile, reports indicate that positions along the lines separating the Palestinians and the Amal Movement continue to be reinforced in the areas of Burj Al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila.

### Crossing Points Closed

*NC070810 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] Security sources reported a short while ago that all crossing points between the eastern and western sectors of the capital have been closed due to sniper fire by gunmen in the western portion. The Franciscan crossing point was closed at approximately 0930 as the result of sniper fire. Gunmen in West Beirut are continuing to remove bunkers from the Al-Barbir road, near the Al-'Ijjah building.

### Security Deteriorates

*NC071037 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] The security situation in Primo, Al-Birjawi, and Sodeco suddenly deteriorated at approximately 1135 today. Eastern areas came under artillery shell and machinegun fire. The situation was still tense at the time of this bulletin. The sound of explosions continues to be heard throughout the capital.

### Tension in Palestinian Camps

*NC070709 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] Tension has returned to the Palestinian camps this morning. Intensive bursts of gunfire have been reported around Shatila camp, particularly in the Riha area. The camps Coordination Security Committee is now undertaking contacts with Amal Movement members and Palestinians to resolve this situation and to prevent tension from spreading.

## National Resistance Attacks Lahd, Israeli Forces

### 6 Feb

*NC061415 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Excerpts] According to our latest reports from the south, the Al-Malak al-Tahir group of the national resistance used four 107-mm rockets to attack an Israeli enemy position in Al-

Bayyadah. The post was hit, and smoke was seen rising from the area.

At 0600 today, members of the faithful resistance detonated an explosive device as an Israeli patrol passed by on the Dayr Siryan-al-Tayyibah road inside the so-called security zone. We have no information on the number of casualties due to the security cordon imposed around the scene of the blast.

In light of the Israeli forces' recent threats against the town of Qilya and following the arrest of four agents in Al-Dallasi by the national resistance, members of the Israeli intelligence service traveling in some 20 vehicles reconnoitered the western Al-Biqa' after advancing to Mazra'at Lusi in the southern part of the sector. A high-ranking Israeli officer accompanied the unit.

After conducting surveillance in the western Al-Biqa', the force headed back toward the occupied strip. A few hours later, artillery belonging to Lahd's militia and the Israeli forces stationed on the Al-Ahmadiyah hills bombarded the village of Qilya with some 35 shells, most of which fell in the center of the town. Several homes, including that of Muhammad Husayn 'Abdallah, were damaged. No casualties were reported, as the residents had already left as a result of the threats they received.

The shelling was not confined to Qilya. A Lebanese Army roadblock near the town of Zillaya was also hit. Consequently, the Qilya-Zillaya Road was cut and students coming from Mashgharah could not reach the town. Shells also fell on the Al-Surayri and (Dilfi) forests.

The Israeli forces combed these forests throughout the night, and illuminated them with flares after resistance groups infiltrated the sector.

**7 Feb**

*NC070820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Excerpts] National resistance fighters carried out an operation against an enemy position in the Tayr Harfa-Jibbayn triangle at dawn today. According to a statement issued by the resistance, the enemy sustained six casualties, including agent Jean al-Hajj.

Resistance fighters also detonated a mine as a troop carrier belonging to agent Lahd's army was passing through the Sribbin Junction. The vehicle was put out of commission.

Agent Lahd militiamen have discovered five rockets, which were aimed at the Bint Jubayl barracks, and another in Saff al-Hawa.

National resistance fighters also attacked a position belonging to the occupation forces in (Tallat 'Aynan) and shelled other positions in Al-Bayyadah. The losses could not be determined.

## Armenian Group Vows To Fight Tashnag Party, Turkey

*NC070857 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 6 Feb p 5 86*

[Text] The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] issued a statement yesterday, reiterating "its fateful alliance with the Palestinian revolution until Palestine is liberated. ASALA expressed its solidarity with all Arab revolutionary and democratic parties and organizations, as well as with the Lebanese nationalist progressive forces and the Islamic forces in their struggle against the United States, Israel, and their Western allies.

ASALA also asserted its alliance with progressive revolutionary regimes everywhere, as long as they fight against the United States, Israel, reaction, and the military regime in Turkey."

In its statement, ASALA asserted its determination to continue the struggle against the Tashnag Party until west Armenia is liberated. The party sold out this area to the Turks as part of agreements signed with Western colonialist circles in an attempt to defeat the Armenian Soviet Republic.

### U.S. Veto of Draft Resolution at UN Reported

*JN070624 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0515 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] United Nations — At dawn today, the United States vetoed the Syrian Arab draft resolution that was submitted to the UN Security Council condemning the Israeli air piracy act against a civilian Libyan plane in international airspace. VOA has mentioned that 10 UN Security Council members supported the Syrian Arab draft resolution and that the United Kingdom, France, Australia, and Denmark abstained.

The U.S. delegate defended the Israeli air piracy act, claiming that states have the right to carry out such a measure in exceptional circumstances within the framework of what he termed the natural right of self-defense.

As for the Israeli enemy's delegate, he expressed satisfaction with the U.S. and Western European countries' stand. Speaking on behalf of Western countries, the French delegate said that the Israeli interception had violated the law. However, the contradicted himself when he said that the Syrian draft resolution did not give what he termed the context within which the interception of the Libyan plane took place.

This new U.S. veto is the third which the United States has used in less than 1 month to prevent Israel from being condemned for its arbitrary practices in southern Lebanon, its violation of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, its violation of international airspace.

### Al-Asad Receives Call From PDRY's Al-'Attas

*JN061634 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1615 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad has received a telephone call from PDRY Prime Minister-Designate Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas expressing the PDRY's condemnation of the Israeli air piracy operation against the plane whicm was carrying an official Syrian delegation. Al-'Attas affirmed standing alongside Syria in confronting the plots and provocations of the Israeli enemy and its allies.

### Receives Call From Al-Jumayyil

*JN061925 Damascus Television Service in Arabic*
*1830 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a telephone call from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil last night affirming that Lebanon — people, government, and president — strongly condemns Israel's enemy act of piracy against the civilian plane carrying a Syrian official delegation.

He said that Lebanon stands alongside Syria in confronting this terrorist act.

President al-Jumayyil told the president that Lebanon placed its resources in the United Nations at Syria's disposal to confront this aggressive act in international forums.

### USSR's Shevardnadze Sends Message on Hijacking

*JN061914 Damascus Television Service in Arabic*
*1830 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today received a message from USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze affirming that the Soviet Union strongly condemns the new terrorist operation Israel committed on an official level against the Libyan civilian airliner which was flying in international airspace.

The message says that the USSR envoy in New York has instructions to extend active support to Syria and Libya, when the UN Security Council discusses this subejct, in close coordination with the Syrian and Libyan envoys.

### Al-Asad Receives President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

*JN061624 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1615 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad this morning. They discussed the events which took place in the PDRY.

### Al-Ahmar-led Delegation Arrives in Libya

*JN020947 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0915 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary geneal of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, arrived in Tripoli at dawn today at the head of a party delegation. He affirmed Syria's stand alongside the Libyan Jamahiriyah in its confrontation of U.S. imperialist and Zionist designs.

### U.S. Policy in Region 'Doomed To Failure'

*JN021414 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1230 GMT 2 Feb 86*

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] O brothers, the United States is exerting every effort to save the policy of submission and the unilateral deals from the dead end they have reached, especially after developments in the region have proved that this policy is doomed to failure and cannot play any role in achieving a just and comprehensive peace. On the contrary, it will lead to further tension, wars, and complication of the situation. It will also undermine any effort to move towrad peace. The results of the Camp David accords and the unilateral peace treaty between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy are enough for Washington to reconsider its Middle East policy and review its mistakes. What is happening is that the U.S. Administration insists on pursuing this useless policy in an attempt to force new sides to hold direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy.

The United States is playing the role of a full partner of the Zionist enemy in these suspect deals and it is using its fleets, its diplomacy, and the efforts of its envoys to market the Israeli plans and impose them on the Arab nation and to force any side which

joins the trap of the Zionist-U.S. settlement to make concessions without getting anything in return. Events have proved that the United States is dealing with the region in light of the fact that it has only one friend the one strategic ally, that is Israel.

On this basis, the United States is pursuing an Israeli policy toward the region in order to destroy the bases of the just, comprehensive peace and find weak alternatives supporting the Camp David accords and its results as well as the suspect deals concocted in imperialist and Zionist circles. U.S. envoys are trying to market these deals through capitulatory tools that have no effect on the course of the region's events and developments. On the other hand, there is a qualitative development, which the United States is trying to ignore and forgo. This development is the great popular unity which the Arab steadfastness movement has managed to achieve as well as the popular awakening which has become a prominent title for the events in the region.

## Ba'th Party Memo Condemns Israel's 'Air Piracy'

*JN061355 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1218 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] The National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party today addressed a memo to Arab and international parties, organizations, and political forces informing them of the new chapter of systematic Israeli terrorism represented by the hideous act of piracy, which Israel carried out last Tuesday [4 Feb] by hijacking a Libyan plane that was carrying a Syrian political delegation headed by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The memo says: By embarking on this new act of piracy Israel — the state of invasion and aggression that has a long record of systematic state terrorism — has thrown overboard the most fundamental principles of international law, which guarantees the freedom and safety of civil aviation and forbids any action that threatens aviation or endangers the lives of peaceful civilian passengers. The new crime committed by Israel is a blatant act of piracy which it carried out intentionally and in violation of all international laws and norms and also in harmony with its racist nature that is based on terrorism and aggression and is now threatening the security of the entire region. The unlimited U.S. support for Israel in the political, military, economic, diplomatic, and other fields in implementation of the strategic cooperation between them, and the United States' hostile policy in the region as recently manifested by the provocations and threats against Syria and Libya in particular and the Arab nation and its progressive national forces in general, is the strongest proof of the involvement of the United States itself in these crimes and its obvious involvement in the systematic state terrorism. Furthermore, this enormous U.S. support, of which the U.S. veto is an example, increases Israel's intransigence. It also encourages it to continue to engage in terrorism, commit more fascist acts, violate human rights, increase tension in the region, and endanger peace and security in the region and the world at large.

The memo affirms: When Arab Syria, under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, directly placed the UN Security Council and all international and regional organizations in the picture of what had happened and requested them to take immediate action in order to ensure the safety of the plane and its passengers, to return the plane, and to condemn this act and put a final end to it, it sought joint international action in defense of the freedom of international aviation, the safety of passengers, and the deterrence of the criminals. At the same time, however, Syria affirmed its determination to defend its citizens, borders, and rights to confront Israel's terrorist acts in the appropriate manner and at the appropriate time so that this systematic international terrorism which is practiced by Israel and the United States in the region and the world will not lead to a grave situation threatening peace, security, and stability and so that the state of aggression, Israel, will abandon these vile terrorist methods. Syria is motivated by its legitimate right of self-defense.

The memo adds: What concerns us here is to see that political organizations, social forces, and all parties and functionaries adopt a quick, effective stand against these criminal methods and their Israeli and U.S. perpetrators. For this reason we are addressing this memo to you, explaining the truth of what has happened to the fraternal organizations in the Arab homeland and the friendly organizations in other world nations as well as to all the progressive, liberation, socialist, and peace forces in the world, especially the socialist bloc countries headed by the USSR, the loyal friend of the Arabs, so that they will assume their responsibilities in the manner they deem suitable by waging a large-scale Arab and international campaign of solidarity against the recent criminal act. They should do so by denouncing and condemning this act and taking all measures to deter it and to put an end to Israel's terrorism.

The memo says: Deterring Israel and confronting its criminal acts is a basic urgent task and an essential action for preserving world peace and security which this racist and fascist terrorist state is tampering with. This state depends on the unlimited support of the United States and does not care about peace. In fact, it is placing all kinds of obstacles in the way of sincere peace efforts and initiatives in order to serve its own hostile designs and objectives.

The message concludes: On this basis, we appeal to all world nations and all peace-loving national progressive and democratic forces in the world to declare their strong condemnation of the criminal act committed by Israel in detaining the Libyan civilian plane and endangering the lives of its passengers, to condemn all Israeli acts of terrorism, to take all measures and initiatives that will put a final end to Israeli and U.S. crime and aggression against the Arab nation, and to force Israel and the United States to abandon their terrorist acts and to heed the initiatives that call for the achievement of just comprehensive peace in the region and the restoration of the occupied Arab territories and the full legitimate rights of the Palestinian people without any conditions.

We in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, while thanking you for your solidarity stands in support of our Arab nation's struggle for its just causes, call upon you to express your strong condemnation of Israel's terrorist act of piracy by adopting the practical measures you deem appropriate.

## AL-THAWRAH Urges More Economic Developments

*JN060940 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Damascus, 6 Feb (SANA) - *AL-THAWRAH* stresses that Washington and Tel Aviv now seek to harm Syria by weakening it economically through direct and covert external economic pressures after failing to achieve their hostile designs. Syria's domestic front remained cohesive and its military power continues to be a factor to be reconed with in the region.

Under the headline "Our Economic Edifice and the Major Task" *AL-THAWRAH* says: Though the economic battle is complicated and difficult, we have the ability to win it and we have the objective components that will help us in doing so.

The paper adds: To win the economic battle, we need concerted official and popular efforts to increase production in industry, agriculture, and services as there will be no economic steadfastness without an increase in production.

*AL-THAWRAH* says: The unusual circumstances we are experiencing dicate that we exert additional exceptional efforts to exploit the resources and potentialities that are available in Syria. This major national task requires the cohesion of state insitutions and citizens, particularly in the agricultural field. The [redacted] says: We need a comprehenisve national campaign to check rampant consumption. The paper says that the rationalization of consumption first of all means that we must consume what we produce and not what we import.

*AL-THAWRAH* adds: Our economy is the basic source of our strength and our invulnerability. That's why we must do our best to seek all means that will increase our resources and production and help in advancing development and construction in Syria and in establishing the bases for a national economy that will primarily depend on our local resources.

*AL-THAWRAH* concludes: Syria which has emerged victorious from the political and military rounds with imperialism and Zionism must wrest victory in the economic field. Syria is capable of achieving this and has the necessary abilities and means to protect its independence and safeguard the march of progress and socialism in the country.

## Kimche Sees Great Progress in Talks With Egypt

*TA061415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1400 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche has said, in Cairo, that great progress has been made in the talks with Egypt. He was talking to correspondents after a meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, which was also attended by his colleague, also leading the delegation, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, and the head of the Egyptian delegation, Nabil al-'Arrabi.

Kimche added: Good work has been done and we will continue to make progress.

The Egyptian foreign minister was more cautious, and said: I think there has been some progress, but we must continue to advance.

### Delegation Returns; No Breakthrough

*TA070550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0505 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Talk in the studio between political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer and moderator Me'ir Kohen — live]

[Text] [Kohen] The talks between Israel and Egypt on the political package deal centering around the arbitral compromise on Taba will apparently resume next Tuesday [11 February] in Herzliyya. Last night, the directors general delegation returned to Israel. Shim'on Schiffer, has the gap between Israel and Egypt narrowed?

[Schiffer] I believe the Cairo talks put the two countries back on a course of normal talks without any fanfare, proceeding at the speed made possible by the representatives of the national unity government on the one hand, and the representatives of the Egyptian president — who decided to proceed with the peace agreement with Israel, but without any shortcuts — on the other. During the 2-day talks in Cairo, the delegations discussed the arbitral compromise and bilateral relations. This morning, David Kimche, the Foreign Ministry director general, told us that the atmosphere at the talks was completely different than in the past. The Egyptians made a sincere effort to improve the atmosphere, and Kimche tells us there was progress in the talks, even though there was no breakthrough. The difficult issues still remain open. The talks will resume in Herzliyya next Tuesday and will continue until the end of next week.

There were two work teams in Cairo: One team discussed the arbitral compromise, and the other discussed bilateral relations, or what we call normalization. In all their talks with the Israeli delegation, as well as in the talk with Egyptian Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the Egyptians emphasized that the 14 points decided upon by the Inner Cabinet are directives for the Israeli delegation, but they do not constitute a platform for discussion, and they certainly do not constitute directives for the Egyptian delegation.

We also asked Kimche if he found out what will happen with the report on the Ra's al-Burqa' affair — whether it will be presented to Israel at all. Kimche answered that he did not know and that the issue was still open. Unofficially, the members of the Israeli delegation also raised questions regarding the Israeli who was sentenced to death in Cairo. This issue was raised unofficially; no requests were made. As said, the talks will continue in Israel next week.

## Television, Radio Carry Inteviews With Yitzhaq Shamir

### On Talks With Jordan, PLO

*TA061820 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic*
*1700 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Interview in Hebrew with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Marcel Sagiv and political correspondent Me'ir Kohen on 6 February in the studio — videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Kohen] Mr Shamir, regarding the peace process with Jordan, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz last night stated that considerable progress had been made in the talks conducted by Richard Murphy with King Husayn and Prime Minister Peres in London. Do you subscribe to this assessment?

[Shamir] Well, I do not want to argue with Secretary of State Shultz since he probably heard a detailed report about the talks Murphy held with Husayn and determined that progress had been made. So, it seems that progress has been made. However, it seems that this progress is not enough to start talks between Jordan and Israel and, after all, this is the main point and the main goal.

[Sagiv] What is hindering the beginning of the talks today as far as Israel is concerned?

[Shamir] Jordan's refusal to come to the talks. That is what is hindering them.

[Sagiv] Well, it is known that there are differences of opinion between the Alignment and the Likud on several issues such as the international forum which may be a very important point at this stage.

[Shamir] Look, for the time being there is no agreement whatsoever between Husayn, the United States, and the Israeli Government on the procedures; for the moment we are only talking about procedures, of talks between us and them, including the issue of the international forum. Therefore, it is too early to talk about disagreements within the Israeli Government. Let there first be agreement between the two governments. As I have said, the problem is not between the Likud and the Alignment, but rather between Israel and Jordan.

[Kohen] In the Cabinet session on Sunday, the prime minister announced the existence of two documents drawn up with Richard Murphy. One of them deals with the question of the international forum while the other speaks about the participation of

Palestinians in the process. Are these two documents acceptable to you?

[Shamir] Look, these are not yet official documents, and they have not yet been authorized by the governments. It is still too early to talk about these documents, since their nature will probably be changed, and it would simply be a waste of time to discuss them.

[Kohen] Do you regard them as being a concession on the part of Israel?

[Shamir] I have already told you: There is nothing final yet, nothing is yet binding on Israel. Therefore, there is no room for talk about concessions by Israel or others.

[Sagiv] Still, the documents include certain proposals. Do you accept these proposals or the definitions made in those documents, such as the description of the Palestinians who would be able to take part in the negotiations in the framework of a joint delegation with Jordan?

[Shamir] First of all, I would not like to voice my view today on partial matters. I want to see the entire picture because one thing depends on the other. I have not yet seen anything final and at this stage we are far from complete proposals for beginning these negotiations.

[Sagiv] How far?

[Shamir] We are very far. Of course, King Husayn can cross this distance very quickly if he puts his mind to it. However, many differences of opinion remain, both regarding the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian part of it, and concerning the nature of the mentioned international forum which is unnecessary as far as I am concerned but which, under certain circumstances, could be tolerable.

[Kohen] Yesterday, we heard Minister Weizman say that he is prepared to talk with Yasir 'Arafat if the latter accepts UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and if he recognizes the State of Israel. Is this acceptable to you?

[Shamir] I did not hear Minister Weizman's remarks and, therefore, it is not easy for me to argue with him. However, if he did say that, I think this is wrong because such conditions could satisfy the U.S. Government but they would not satisfy the Israeli Government. Our government has passed a definitive resolution on the matter which is included in the basic guidelines of the national unity government, to the effect that there will be no negotiations with the PLO, period.

[Kohen] Even if it recognizes Resolution 242?

[Shamir] I said period, without any conditions whatsoever.

[Sagiv] Mr Shamir, you pointed out earlier that we are still far from beginning negotiaitons with Jordan. There have recently been statements that Israel should in the meantime start implementing unilateral autonomy, particularly in view of the fact that King Husayn has not succeeded in persuading Yasir 'Arafat to join any kind of negotiations. Do you subscribe to this opinion?

[Shamir] I do not subscribe to this opinion. I think Israel should remain faithful to the Camp David accords and the undertakings stemming from these accords, and it should not make any moves which might destroy these accords. The imposition of unilateral autonomy has no advantages whatsoever because it would not come as a result of agreement, and what we want is agreement with all the parties, with the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, and with Jordan. We want an agreement because we undertook some risks in the Camp David accords and we also paid a price. Therefore, I fail to see the logic of such a move.

[Sagiv] Still, how do we regard the fact that King Husayn actually is not a partner to the Camp David accords?

[Shamir] That is correct. However, according to the Camp David accords we must try and make him part of them. We must try to have Jordan become part of this framework, not because Jordan does or does not want to but because this is called for by the geopolitical situation.

[Kohen] Mr Shamir, do you foresee an erosion in the U.S. position regarding the international forum and future Palestinian participation?

[Shamir] I do not think such a danger should be expected because I know what the positions of the U.S. Administration are, particularly the positions of Secretary of State Mr Shultz. However, various factors may lead to a change in this or other positions. I hope the Americans do not change their positions.

[Kohen] As is known, at the moment Israel's attention focuses on talks with Egypt and on contacts regarding possible talks with Jordan and the Palestinians. What are the chances for the inclusion of Syria in a comprehensive peace agreement in the region?

[Shamir] We were talking about distances earlier. This is even farther off. Of course, we must reach some kind of agreement with Jordan and perhaps later Syria may change its views. In general, I think one should not despair of anything. Just as we should not despair of defending our security, we should not give up on the chances of peace. We should act in both directions at the same time and we should not despair of the possibility that Syria might one day join the negotiations because, after all, it is a neighbor of Israel and we will have to live with it in this region. However, this does not seem feasible at the moment.

[Sagiv] Mr Shamir, are you worried about the recent rapprochement between Jordan and Syria? There are two schools of thought on the matters: Some argue that this may bring Syria closer to negotiations while others claim that this might drive Jordan away from the negotiating process.

[Shamir] I must say that we do not yet understand what lies behind these attempts at a rapprochement between Jordan and Syria. Based on past experience, I would say that we should take the maximalist approach, arguing that such a move might have more influence on Jordan than on Syria. Still, let us wait and see.

**On Plane Interception, Peace Process**

*TA070744 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0620 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel at Shamir's residence, and moderator Mikha Friedman in the studio — live]

[Text] [Friedman] Mr Shamir, with your permission I would like to open with the issue of the intercepted plane. It is supposedly part of our war against terrorism, a war on which we have a consensus that we must do everything we can, whenever we can. And now, following the unsuccessful interception of the plane — that is, after we failed to find those we were looking for aboard the plane — several ministers, some of them Inner Cabinet ministers, spoke out against this action. We might mention Ministers Navon, 'Ezer Weizman, and Mordekhay Gur. We have so far not heard the opinion of the vice prime minister, at least not in Hebrew, so let us hear it now:

[Shamir] I sincerely regret the public debate among ministers, including Inner Cabinet members, on such a sensitive and important issue as our fight against terrorism. I believe that hitherto we have not witnessed such exposure, such a striptease, before the ears of our enemies. I do not think we should disclose to everybody Israel's decision-making process and the considerations of the Israeli leadership regarding such an important subject as the fight on terrorism. Regarding the interception itself, I think it is not an inappropriate move; if the opportunity presents itself and the timing is propitious, we must take such steps and hit the leaders of the terrorist organizations, the master murderers, in order to hurt the terrorist organizations.

[Frankel] Mr Shamir, in the past it looked as though we attempted not to hit the leaders of the terrorist organizations personally, with the possible exception of Black September. Are you saying that there is a change here in Israel's security policy and the steps it is taking to maintain its security?

[Shamir] There is no change. There was never a principle of not hitting leaders of terrorist organizations but only their subordinates. It did not happen because the opportunity did not arise. In any event, the terrorist leaders must realize that they shoulder the responsibility for the attacks and murders, and he who shoulders the responsibility must be prepared to pay the price.

[Friedman] It has been reported that there was no preliminary discussion in the government on what to do with this top-level terrorist team if it had arrived here. What would we have done with them?

[Shamir] I do not think we should divulge this in public and argue over it within earshot of our enemies. I believe there are ways to deal with this matter but, to repeat, I do not believe this is an issue for public debate.

[Frankel] Are you afraid there will be a retaliatory attack by the terrorist organizations or Arab states such as Libya or Syria?

[Shamir] I am not afraid of retaliatory action. The only restriction to the level of terrorist attacks against Israel is their capabilities. If they were be able to hit us in the most painful and serious manner they would do so, and they do not need this or that action of ours as a pretext for an attack.

[Frankel] Mr Shamir, with your permission we will move on to the political issue, beginning with our relations with Egypt. The directors general delegation completed its talks last night. I understand that so far you have not received the full report but, nevertheless, exactly where do the negotiations between the two countries on the implementation of the political package deal stand at present?

[Shamir] The Israeli delegation to talks with Egypt is in the midst of the negotiations and the talks, and at this stage there has been only one meeting, which lasted for less than 2-days. We will hear the report on the talks, and I think we have to get used to the idea that there will be a lenghy series of talks in order to solve what both we and the Egyptians call the political package deal — that is, solving all the outstanding problems between us and the Egyptians, including the issues of Tabah, normalization, and the other very important problems in this complex of Egyptian-Israeli relations.

[Frankel] Are you saying, Mr Shamir, that there is no need to rush?

[Shamir] There is no need in rushing toward hasty conclusions. Such talks, by their very nature, cannot bring about a quick agreement — within days or weeks, for example — even if all sides are equipped with the best intentions and there is complete willingness.

[Frnkel] Nevertheless, it seems that something went wrong; 2 or 3 weeks ago it was said that if Israel adopts a decision in principle regarding the acceptance of arbitration on Tabah, a new leaf would be turned over in bilateral relations. The decision was adopted, but apparently no new leaf was turned over. What went wrong? Do you think the Egyptians have failed to stand by promises they have given us?

[Shamir] This morning, I will hear the report of the Foreign Ministry director general. These are the very questions which were to be raised in the talks. I never expected, and still do not expect, to find salvation or new leaves after every decision and step we make. The peace process between us and the Egyptians, and certainly between us and other Arab states, is a lengthy, turtuous, and difficult process with many ups and downs, and we must not expect daily breakthroughs. This issue requires that exhaustive work be invested and unceasing efforts be made to overcome the obstacles along the way.

[Friedman] Mr Shamir, Israeli citizen, Yosef Tehan, was sentenced in an Egyptian court. We still do not know the verdict, but according to assessments the very fact that the case was transferred to the mufti suggests he may be sentenced to death for drug dealing. Do you know anything about this? Does Israel intend to act in order to foil this possibility?

[Shamir] We are very interested in this tragic affair, because the man in question is an Israeli citizen. However, there is not much we can do in order to help him. I assume, however, that we will find means to somewhat help him and his unfortunate family.

[Frnkel] Regarding 'Ezer Weizman's trip to Egypt, which you approved: In retrospect, do you share the criticism leveled at 'Ezer Weizman that his visit ended without any results and that it was unnecessary?

[Shamir] I did not have great expectations, and therefore I was not surprised by the results of this talk. I usually do not look for any surprises along this course. As I have just said, this is a case where we must invest ongoing efforts over a long period of time, and must search daily for new ways in order to overcome the differences of opinion and interests between us and the Arab states — and Egypt is also an Arab state.

[Friedman] With your permission, we will turn to the negotiations with Jordan. In the government session this week, you expressed concern about the concepts of an international conference, an international forum — international accompaniment. I want to ask you: Why are you afraid? It looks as though neither Jordan nor the Palestinians have any intention of joining the negotiations, and the process is deadlocked, not progressing. Is there any room for fear?

[Shamir] I am not against negotiations; I am for direct negotiations between us, Jordan, and any other Arab state. The Arabs, however, are those who demand the convening of an international conference instead of negotiations. This is an old slogan of the Soviets and the Arab states. Their intention is that such an international conference, in which the Security Council members, including the Soviet Union and the Arab states, would participate, would force solutions on Israel. This is why I see danger in approaching any formula in an international conference, and this is what I am warning about.

[Friedman] Assuming that the rotation agreement will be implemented, you will be prime minister in about 9 months. Will you use this concept of an international forum? Will you continue the line pursued by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres? Will you seek an international forum?

[Shamir] This depends on the political developments up to the rotation itself. We will see to what extent we can advance the negotiations without harming our interests. An international forum is one of the formulas as yet untried and untested, and so far it has not been accepted by the Arab States or the Security Council members, and, therefore, I think it is too early to take a stand on this issue.

[Frankel] Mr Shamir, to wrap up the political issue: People say that the prime minister is traveling a lot in the world and taking the leading role in the political field, but when all is said and done, the political scenario in our region is proceeding as you see fit. Do you share this view?

[Shamir] I would not say so, because I want the developments in our area to head toward peace between Israel and its neighbors. I am not at all happy with the fact that there is no progress in this area. I believe, however, that we must not give up because of obstacles or certain unfulfilled expectations. We must continue to search for possibilities of attaining peace. But this peace must be real peace that will not harm Israel's security interests.

## Peres Says Husayn Must Decide To Act Without PLO

*TA061950 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the argument between us and Jordan is over the question of whether to talk with the PLO. King Husayn says that we should talk to them while Israel claims otherwise. The prime minister believes nothing has come out of the negotiations between Husayn and the PLO and now the Jordanian monarch must decide to act. The United States and Europe feel that Israel has done everything possible to open and promote a dialogue. Mr Peres was addressing the Labor Party Bureau in Tel Aviv.

## AL-QUDS Says Jordan-PLO Agreement Imminent

*TA061555 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 6 Feb 86 pp 1, 7*

[Excerpt] *AL-QUDS* has learned that Jordan and the PLO are on the verge of reaching an agreement on their positions regarding Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, in a bid to remove the obstacles to the preparation of an international peace conference to be attended by the PLO on an equal footing with the other parties. *AL-QUDS* has learned that the PLO will be invited to take part in the peace conference, after which it will announce its official recognition of the abovementioned resolutions.

It is expected that upon the achievement of a final agreement on this subject, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who has been assigned by President Reagan to handle the preparations for the convening of an international conference, will arrive in Amman.

*AL-QUDS* has learned that if affairs take their positive course, it is expected that the situation will become clear before the end of this month, following which preparations for convening an international peace conference will begin.

## On Future Jordan-PLO Ties

*TA061445 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 5 Feb 86 pp 1, 11*

[Editorial: "What After the Amman Meet?"]

[Text] The Jordanian-Palestinian talks ended 2 days ago without yielding any decisive results, even though the question of results is never for certain because one cannot assume that in all talks agreements will be reached regarding the topics under discussion.

It is definite that the recent Amman talks were a link in the chain of contacts between the two sides that have not stopped since 1982. Although the talks did not achieve results or a joint communique, they did play an important role and resulted in

moving forward, even if only one step, on the road of promoting the peace efforts in the region.

According to the statements emanating from the Jordanian and Palestinian sides, the discussion revolved around a number of forumulas, initiatives, and proposals presented by the PLO. Also, the U.S. views regarding a number of main issues, including the problem of Palestinian representation, the dialogue between the United States and the PLO, and the Palestinian stance toward Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, were put forward.

If some parties had wagered on the failure of the Amman meeting, and had even given the impression that the so-called failure had actually occurred, facts indicate that the continuation of contacts, at present and in the future, between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides are moving via their proper channels and that the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship is in the best situation.

The Amman agreement signed on 11 February of last year was the framework which determined the dimensions of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian movement and its present and future developments. The recent Jordanian-Palestinian summit affirmed Jordan's commitment to this agreement, that firm commitment, regardless of the statements, hints, and pressures by this party or that. It is certain that the cohesion of the Jordanian-Palestinian stance will remain the primary backing for any Arab effort toward a just settlement of the Palestinian problem. Recent events have proved the firmness of this stance and its resistance against the greatest challenges and political storms.

## Trade Deficit Decreases in First 9 Months of 1985

*TA061214 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Feb 86 p 2*

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Tzvi Zerahya]

[Text] In the first 9 months of 1985, the amount of imported goods and services exceeded those exported by $3.2 billion, compared with $3.8 billion in the same period in 1984. This 16-percent decrease results from a 2-percent increase in exports and a 4-percent decrease in imports.

Excluding defense imports, which amounted to $1.4 million in the first 9 months of 1985, the deficit was reduced by $1.1 billion (which constitutes a 38-percent drop). From January to September 1985, transfer payments amounted to $3 billion, compared with $1.4 billion in the first 9 months of 1984. The entire increase in revenue originates from the increase in U.S. Government aid.

In the first 9 months of 1985, the net debt of the economy decreased by $200 million, compared with a $1.9-billion increase in the same period in 1984. The change in the net debt for this period results from a $1.6-billion drop in overseas debts and from a $1.4-billion decrease in various foreign [illegible]ts — including a decrease of $148 million in the Bank of Is[illegible]s assets.

## AL-SHA'B Condemns Policy of Deportation

*TA050612 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Feb 86 p 1*

[Editorial: "On the Policy of Deportation"]

[Text] The day before yesterday, Israeli authorities carried out deportation orders against three residents of the occupied territories, and they are getting ready to carry out further deportations against a number of other residents this week.

Despite the local, Arab, and international campaigns of condemnation and denunciation and despite the numerous Israeli voices that have denounced the policy of [illegible]rtati[illegible] the iron-fist policy in general, the Israeli autho[illegible]s are proceeding with their policies.

The deportation issue is the most severe punishment that can be adopted against a citizen, for there is nothing more painful than denying the natural right of any human being to live in his own homeland among his people and family.

We demand a total halt to the policy of deporting Palestinian citizens from their land, and ask that the deportees be allowed to return and live in their own homeland.

### OAU Condemns 'Hijacking' of Libyan Aircraft

*EA061601 Dakar PANA in English 1520 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 6 Feb (PANA): The OAU General Secretariat said today it had learnt with indignation about the hijacking of a Libyan civilian plane by Israeli fighter planes at the time the aircraft was on its way to Syria, carrying delegates from a conference in Tripoli, Libya.

"The OAU condemns this act of terrorism against the international civil aviation regulations and urges the international community to do the same whenever such acts take place", the OAU added in a press release.

### OAU's Diouf Terms RSA Reforms 'Insignificant'

*AU062032 Paris AFP in English 2009 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Excerpts] Brussels, Feb 6 (AFP) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf today dismissed South Africa's plans to reform the apartheid system as "insignificant and very discouraging" and called for tougher international sanctions against the Pretoria government.

Mr. Diouf, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, told ambassadors [illegible] the ACP (Africa-Caribbean-Pacific) countries linked to the European Community by the Lome conventions that apartheid was "an offense that the world must eliminate."

He denounced the reform moves to apartheid announced last week by South African President Pieter Botha and urged the international community to take a stronger stand against the white minority government.

"The time has come to apply with determination real, comprehensive sanctions against South Africa...where black peoples are victims of a grave human tragedy," he said.

Reforms announced by Mr. Botha at the opening of South Africa's parliament last week include abolition of the "pass laws" governing the movement of blacks and the creation of a high-level advisory council in which blacks would be able to take part for the first time.

Mr. Diouf, who is on a 24-hour visit to Belgium, earlier issued similar appeal to officials of the 12-nation European Community.

Mr. Diouf was due to meet Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and other government officials this evening and his program tomorrow includes an audience with King Baudouin.

### OATUU Congress Opens in Accra 6 February

*AB062145 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Excerpts] The first extraordinary congress of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity [OATUU] opened in Accra this afternoon. The 3-day congress will, among other things, elect a new Executive Committee and discuss the financial report of the organization.

In his opening address the chairman, of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, said it would be a disaster if the present generation of African workers allow themselves to be deceived and divided to destroy the minimum gains made so far in establishing an independent and progressive pan-African labor movement. He said there are immense advantages and potentialities which will be opened up if the working people are united in a common endeavor to seek solutions to their problems.

The leader of the revolution said the African working class movement stands in greater danger today than before, as imperialism grows more viscious and brazen in the destabilization in developing countries. He said, all over Africa we see cases of blatant interferences and extreme provocation of our people. Our enemies have, against world opinion, declared their open support for rebel groups to destabilize legitimate governments in southern Africa. Military maneuvers are being conducted in the Mediterranean to provoke our people in northern Africa. Chairman Rawlings said these are signs that African workers must close their rank in order to safeguard the interest of their people. Trade union leaders must therefore resist any maneuver to use the organizations against the interest of their people. [passage omitted]

On the economies of African countries, Flight Lt Rawlings said the primary goal of these governments and the people is to revive their declining economies. He said most of the countries are afflicted by extreme poverty and hardship. He said for most of us the goals of independence have become illusory. Our objective must be to win economic indpendence and self-sufficiency for our people. What we need now is a strong and united African labor movement that will be able to galvinize our working people to achieve a higher level of production and efficiency. He, therefore, expected the united OATUU to assist in working out new development strategies for the countries of Africa, based upon the failure of the past and the new approaches being adopted by their countries.

Earlier, the president of OATUU, Mr Ali (Nefishi), had called for unity within the African labor movement. He said that this time when imperialism is determined to divide the worker's rank, the meeting should seek a united front in its struggle to emancipate African workers from all forms of foreign domination.

## ALGERIA

### Albanian Foreign Minister Arrives in Algiers

*LD061103 Algiers APS in English 1024 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Algiers, 6/2/86 (APS) — Albania's foreign minister, Reis Malile arrived in Algeris yesterday on a several days official visit to Algeria. Mr. Reis Malile will hold talks with government officials on bilateral relations and international topical events.

The Albanian minister who is visiting Algeria for the first time declared "he is glad to have the opportunity to get to know the life and work of the heroic and valiant people of Algeria the Albanian people holds in high esteem".

Mr. Malile was hailed upon his arrival to Algiers by his counterpart Dr. Taleb Ibrahimi

### Talks Begin

*LD061337 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Algerian-Albanian talks began this morning at the Foreign Ministry, under the chairmanship of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, and Reis Malile, Albanian foreign minister.

The talks enabled the two ministers to exchange views over the problems of the hour in the international arena and to familiarize themselves with economic and social development in the two countries. The talks will be resumed on Saturday.

## LIBYA

### Al-Qadhdhafi Orders Interception of Israeli Planes

*LD071351 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution has made a statement to foreign journalists and correspondents today. Here is the text of the statement:

I have issued orders to the Libyan Arab Air Force to intercept any Israeli passenger airliner flying the Mediterranean as long as it is within range of the Libyan air bases, and force it to land and search its passengers one by one, looking for Israeli terrorists wanted by Libyan courts including terrorist Sharon, who is responsible for the massacres of Sabra and Shatila; terrorist Menahem Begin, who is responsible for the massacres of Dayr Yasin in 1948; and other terrorists who were responsible for the killing of poet Kamal al-Nasir and his comrades while sleeping in their homes in Beirut, and a terrorist who assassinated Zuhayr Muhsin, the commander of Al-Sa'iqah organization while he was on holiday at Nice in France.

Also, terrorists who carried out acts of murder and violation of the sanctities of Tunis, Baghdad and Cairo and those who shot down a Libyan passenger civilian airliner over Sinai in 1973.

We will continue to impose this course of action until the Israelis adhere to non-interception of civilian targets anywhere in the world.

We do not want peace with them, but we want to force them to follow the rules of war.

The brother leader replied to a number of questions posed to him by foreign journalists and correspondents relating to the same subject.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Iraqi Liberation Front Members

*LD062300 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2017 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received today the members of the delegation of the Democratic National Front for the Liberation of Iraq, which includes the Kurdish Socialist Party, the Kurdish Democratic Party, the Kurdish Democratic People's Party, the Iraqi Socialist Party and the Iraqi Democratic Gathering. They have attended the second meeting of the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces.

### TU Official Urges Arabs to Withdraw Assets From U.S.

*LD061746 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi: Brother Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, chairman of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, called on Arab countries having deposits in U.S. banks to move their deposits from these banks so that they will not be exposed to being frozen or confiscated, and to learn from the lesson of Libya's assets being frozen.

Brother al-'Utaybah added that the U.S. [word indistinct] of freezing Libya's assets has proved that the resolve of U.S. banks is governed not by secret criteria but by hegemonistic tendencies. [sentence as heard]

He described U.S. banks as a tool for implementing the policies of [word indistinct]. He also accused the U.S. government of practicing the policies of economic terrorism in order to impose its economic and political will on the world.

### Army Chief Receives Sudanese Delegation

*LD062010 Tripoli JANA in English 1846 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 26, Feb. 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier Abu bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, received this morning the Sudanese delegation which took part in the second meeting of the Pan Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland which was convened in Tripoli this week.

The Sudanese delegation consists of representatives of the

Islamic Socialist Party, the Democratic Unionist Party, the Nasserite Arab Socialist Party, Al Ummah Party and the Unionist Nationalist Party.

**Army Commander Jabir Receives Palestinians**
*LD062011 Tripoli JANA in English 1848 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 26, Feb. 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY-- Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, received this morning (Ibrahim Qulailat), the secretary general of the Independent Nasserites-Mauabitqun, 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim, the secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front- Provisional Command, and 'Arabi 'Awwad,the secretary general of the Provisional Command of the Palestinian Communist Party who attended the second meeting of the Pan Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces (PACRF) in the Arab Homeland.

**JANA: Americans Protest Sanctions Against Travel**
*LD070922 Tripoli JANA in English 0830 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] Washington, Jumada Awal 27, Feb.7, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY - 10 U.S. Organisations - the Nation of Islam, the Red Indians, the United Blacks Front, Chicano, Irish Movement, the Universal Blacks Front, the New Africa movement, Toami Tori, the Workers Party and the anti-apartheid organisations - announced their challenge to the decision the U.S. Administration's head Reagan took to ban Americans from travelling to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

They attacked the policy of the Reagan government during a press conference they held in Washington on Wednesday. They confirmed that Reagan and his government had proven, through their aggressive policy towards the Libyan Arab people, that they are actually practicing the real terrorism in the world.

All the organisations and movement that took part in the press conference had decided to travel to Jamahiriya in defiance of Reagan's decision in that respect. They informed journalists that they decided that because they have a cause and guided by the links of joint struggle which bind them to the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership. [sentence as received]

The leader of 'the Nation of Islam' Mr. Louis Farrakhan, declared in the press conference that he will defy the ban the U.S. President imposed on Americans travelling to Libya or dealing with it. He said: "I personally intend to travel to Libya some time this year".

He confirmed that the U.S. governemnt [words indistinct] to enter into a confrontation with the Libyan Arab people and that Reagan and his advisors are preparing for that.

The organisations and movements that took part in the press conference held a public rally where they discussed two principal subjects: the establishment of a front against Zionism and racism and the travelling of envoys of these organisations to Libya this month.

**Belgian-Luxembourg Delegation Concludes Week's Visit**
*LD071018 Tripoli JANA in English 0950 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 27, February 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY - The Belgian-Luxembourg economic delegation, which included amongst its members a number of representatives of big firms of both Belgium and Luxembourg and headed by Mr Cologne, the chairman of the Belgian-Luxembourg-Arab chamber, concluded his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The head and members of the economic delegation expressed admiration of the progress and renaissance the Libyan Arab people has achieved in various industrial and agricultural fields.

The General Union of Economic Chambers in Jam ariyah agreed with the economic delegation of Belgian-Luxembourg-Arab Chamber to exert and concentrate efforts to increase cooperation between their friendly countries.

The delegation left Tripoli yesterday evening at the end of its week-long visit.

## MAURITANIA

**Mauritania, Mali Issue Statement at End of Talks**
*LD070054 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] At the conclusion of the fourth session of greater joint committee for cooperation between Mali and Mauritania, the following press statement was released:

The fourth session of the Mauritanian-Malian Greater Joint Committee for Cooperation was held 3-6 February 1986 in Nouakchott.

The Malian delegation was led by Alioune Blondin Beye, member of the National Council of the Democratic Federation of the Malian People and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; and the Mauritanian delegation was led by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

Alioune Blondin Beye was received by his excellency President Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salavation and head of state and delivered to him a message of friendship and brotherhood from His Excellency President General Moussa Traore, the general secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the Malian Republic.

The two delegations put forward valuable results of their bilateral and multilateral cooperation since the holding of the third session in Bamako, and they defined new horizons for cooperation in conformity with the recommendations of their both inspired leaders.

On the sideline of the session the two ministers held talks during

which they reviewed the economic and political situation in Africa and in the world.

The two ministers have signed an educational agreement and an agreement in the field of information and an endorsment of the existing agreement on animal health and a treaty on social security.

Those will inevitably reinforce the important legal framework existing between the two countries.

At the conclusion of the fourth session the two delegations noted the brotherly and amicable atmosphere that prevailed during the work of this session and the identical views of both sides on the topics that were dealt with.

The two delegations have decided to hold the fifth session in Bamako on a date that will be decided later through diplomatic channels.

Nouakchott on 6 February 1986

## MOROCCO

### AFP: Asylum Refused for Haiti's Duvalier

*NC071015 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] Rabat, Feb 7 (AFP) — It would be "out of the question" for President Jean-Claude Duvalier of Haiti — who left his country in a U.S. Air-Force plane today — to land in Morocco, an authoritative source said here today. The CBS television network in the United States had said the embattled leader could arrive in France en route for Morocco.

That report was "totally unfounded", and Morocco had "never been contacted" over such a course of action, the source said. President Duvalier's sudden departure from his troubled Caribbean country was announced today by the U.S. State Department.

## SUDAN

### Garang Reportedly Uses Chemical Weapons in South

*JN061818 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1748 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Excerpt] [No dateline as received] — The political grouping of the Southern Region today asserted the need to convene a constitutional conference for national accord to solve Sudan's problems as soon as possible. In a press conference today, the political grouping condemned the continuation of war in the south and called on John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army to immediately cease fighting and to enter in immediate talks with the legal government of the country.

The political grouping also condemned the use of chemical weapons which John Garang has begun to use against citizens in the south and which have appeared in some areas of the Upper Nile.

### Defense Minister 'Sure' Israel Could Attack

*LD061604 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Kuwait 6 Feb (KUNA) — The Sudanese defense minister has said that he has now become sure that "the next Israeli strike could well be against Palestinian positions in Sudan, and this is why we have raised the level of the state of alert."

In an interview with Kuwaiti *AL-WATAN*, published today, he says that according to Israeli officials' statements on Sudan and the existence of hostile air reconnaissance flights in the Red Sea region, which have been monitored in Sudan and neighboring states, it has become certain to us "that the next Israeli strike could be against Palestinian positions in Sudan, and particularly in the Red Sea region."

He praised his visits to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Libya, saying that he would be making another tour before next April's Sudanese elections to Kuwait and Qatar, without fixing a specific date.

The Sudanese minister affirmed the eagerness of the Transitional Military Council and that of the Council of Ministers to "transfer the power to the people on 26 April," hoping to see the political parties engage in completing the preliminary stages of the elections. 22 April is election day.

He expressed pessimism about the national reconciliation conference, which the government intends to hold next March to discuss the question of the south, and whether it would lead to a rapprochement of views. He added that partial elections might be held excluding the zones of conflict in the south.

'Uthman 'Abdallah denied the existence of an agreed upon plan for mediation between Egypt and Libya, despite the fact that Sudan was, as he put it, "fully qualified to perform this role, given its special relations with the two neighbor countries." He attributes this to the fact that Egypt is not thinking about abrogating the Camp David accords, whereas Libya believes that Egypt's abandonment of the accords is an urgent requirement for entering into a dialogue.

He denied the existence of pressure on Sudan to curtail its relations with the Soviet Union, stressing that the delaying of the visit of a Sudanese military delegation to the Soviet Union "had occured at the request of the Soviet Union, and that another date had been fixed for it."

### Defense Minister Condemns Airline Crew Strike

*JN061137 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Feb (SUNA) — Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, defense minister and chairman of the board of directors of Sudan Airways, has condemned the behavior of the Sudan Airways crew who recently staged a sitin strike in their plane. The minister said that this behavior conflicts with the industrial relations law and is not the kind of behavior expected of pilots.

The minister said that administrative measures will be taken against the crew. He also explained that the crew could have recorded their grievances in a memo to the board of directors,

which would have considered them and taken the necessary measures.

The minister added that the crew's behavior had created the feeling that the plane was hijacked and that the security forces could have dealt with the situation accordingly, and the whole affair would have had unpleasant results.

The crew of the Sudan Airways plane that arrived from Jeddah last Monday staged a sitin strike in their plane and demanded to see the prime minister in order to explain what they termed their bad working conditions.

## TUNISIA

### YAR Minister Brings Message for Bourguiba

*LD062216 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text]'Abdullah al-Barakat, YAR interior minister and personal envoy of President 'Ali 'Abdollah Salih arrived in Tunis today, carring a (?written) message to his brother President Habib Bourguiba from the president of North Yemen, concerning development in the southern part of Yemen and the consequences of the recent events. He said that his visit to Tunisia would also be an occasion for discussing bilateral relations and Arab and international issues, in the context of the fraternal relations and consultations.

The North Yemeni president's envoy went on: We have become accustomed to consulting President Habib Bourguiba over all the problems facing us, in observance of inter-Arab solidarity and in order to seek his opinion, given his experience and farsightedness.

### Mzali Briefs Political Bureau on Visit, Issues

*LD061410 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text]Tunis 6 Feb (TAP) — The Political Bureau of the Socialist Destour Party held a meeting Wednesday evening in Party House in Qasabah under the chairmanship of Mohamed Mzali, secretary general of the party, who presented a comprehensive review about his visit to eight African countries. He registered with satisfaction and pride the positive results achieved by his visits in the interest of the bilateral relations between Tunisia and these countries and in the interest of Arab-African cooperation.

The Political Bureau has examined Maghreb relations in light of the meeting that recently brought together President Chadli Bendjedid and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Later discussed was the letter conveyed by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid, to his brother President Habib Bourguiba.

The Political Bureau studied the project of the creation of an association of Tunisian parliamentarians.

## ETHIOPIA

### USSR Request To Hand Over PDRY's Muhammad Rejected

*PM061151 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 4 Feb 86 p 1*

[Amin Radwan report: "Ethiopia Refuses To Send 'Ali Nasir to Moscow"]

[Text] *AL-JUMHURIYAH* has learned that a crisis has developed between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia over 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The Soviets had asked Ethiopian Chairman Mengistu to send 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Moscow aboard a special aircraft but the Ethiopian leader rejected the Soviet request and declared his support for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

## SOMALIA

### Somali Rebels Reject Peace, Urge Removal of U.S. Bases

*EA061144 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 5 Feb 85*

[From the "Radio Review" program, Shaykh Abdullahi Commentary]

[Excerpts] The Somali people are fighting for peace and stability in the Horn of Africa and for the fraternal cooperation of the peoples of the region. This is the topic of our program tonight.

It is well known that the Somali people have been waging a bitter armed struggle against the fascist regime of Siad Barre. The reason for this struggle is their refusal to be suppressed by this ugly regime which has brought them misery and chaos.

It is due to the regime's ugly polices and practices and in response to the needs of the Somali people that the Somali opposition forces took up armed struggle to combat this regime. This struggle continues and will continue until victory is achieved. The purpose of the struggle of the Somali people is the following:

1. The toppling of the treacherous regime of dictator Siad Barre, the wiping out of his oppressive organs and forces and the destruction of the ruling machinery which is based on tribalism, nepotism and corruption.

2. The restoration of freedom, justice and democracy for the Somali people, the release of the thousands of prisoners who are languishing in prison for political and other unjust reasons and permission for independent political and social assemblies to be formed.

3. The establishment of a national democratic constitution based on the aspirations of the Somali people which will in turn be the basis for forming a national democratic government of the people.

4. So that Somalia can be free of the provocationist foreign forces, the U.S. bases in the country must be removed. The regime should also scrap and abrogate all agreements entered into with the racist regime of South Africa and Zionist Israel.

5. That a rigid and straightforward foreign policy be formulated based on neutrality and the safeguarding of Somalia's independence ans sovereignty.

6. That lasting peace and fraternal cooperation be established in the countrie in the Horn of Africa and between their peoples.

The above points are the basis for the setablishment of lasting peace and cooperation in the Horn. Although the Somali people have been struggling for years and sacrificing their lives to bring about the above goals, today Siad Barre is trumpeting that he is ready and interested in peace and stability in the Horn of Africa. There is no doubt that this move has been brought about by the struggle of the Somali people, and it is a clear indication that the regime's ugly policies are aimed at fanning the fires in the Horn. The Policy of divide and rule has in the long run failed.

Siad's recent cowardly tours of some regions during which he announced [words indistinct] are an indication that the Somali people's struggle for the above principles has forced Siad Barre to turn to a peace initiative in the Horn of Africa, a region in which he has been enemy number one. He is not genuine in his peace calls. They came as a result of pressure from the Somali people.

Siad's action during the Ogaden war was aimed at directly serving international imperialism. Today this same international imperialism and its puppet, Siad Barre, fears that its oppressive rule is being jeopardized, and so it has decided to change its tune for the sake of calming and pulling the Somali people to its side. This, of course, is an impossible mission. The struggle of the Somali people clearly stands for the principle of genuine peace and cooperation in the Horn of Africa because this issue cannot be set apart from national independence and the establishment of a democratic, independent and national government which answers the aspirations of the Somali people.

Last, we here put forward the following points in response to Siad's current trumpetings. They are as follows:

1. We, the struggling Somali people, support any steps that may bring about peace and stability and cooperation between the governments and people in the Horn of Africa.

2. If the struggle of the Somali people, in whatever form, is aimed at restoring the right of the people to lead a peaceful life and cooperate with neighboring countries, we support this and see it as victory for the struggle. In other words, Siad's peace calls, no matter how false they are, are a victory for the struggle. It is, however, our basic responsibility to (?force) Siad Barre [words indistinct].

3. All the problems that have existed in the Horn since the Siad Barre regime came to power are the responsibility of that regime and of international imperialism which has provocatively established military bases on Somali soil.

4. Therefore, peace in the region can only be ensured and maintained by progressive, democratic and nationalist forces of the Somali people who should free themselves from the bloodthirsty regime of Siad Barre and the dictatorship of foreign imperialism. These people must win the power to rule their country and bring about the aims of the struggling Somali people as we have mentioned earlier. This is the cause that the Somali people have been and are fighting for until they achieve final victory.

## UGANDA

### Museveni Delivers Speech on NRM Anniversary

*EA062058 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1140 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Live speech by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni from the Parliament building, marking the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the National Resistance Movement, NRM -- monitored in progress]

[Text] And 1,200 Ugandan trainees were stationed [words indistinct]. There was a big armory there, underground, which contained a lot of rifles. Those were our targets, but unfortunately one of us fired a bullet prematurely and one [word indistinct] corporal went underground in the armory, because the armory is underground, the armory at Kabamba was underground. He went in the armory and it was difficult to get him our.

But, nevertheless, we captured the barracks, the whole barracks, the quarter guard, the MT yard — that is the motor transport yard — the signals center and the administrative center. We took control of the whole barracks and all the Tanzanians who were there and the Ugandans ran away. But we did not get the main target, which were the guns underground. We, however, managed to get vehicles from the MT yard, as well as some other [as heard] guns from the houses of the officers and of the soldiers. And we left Kabamba by (?these) vehicles (?to) (?lurching) through Bugangezi and Buyega up to Kyoge, thereby establishing our first base in the war of liberation against the regime of Obote.

Now, since that time our army has grown, (?grew) until it is the force which you see here now. We defeated (?huge) enemy forces in the area of Mubende, Lowero and part of Mpigi. We defeated (?six) [words indistinct] by Obote trying to dislodge us. In the end we caused the downfall of the Obote regime, because the coup of 27th July 1985 was the direct outcome of our efforts, because of (?defeating) those who still (?helped him), some officers of the enemy and soldiers thought that it was better to remove Obote and reach a settlement with us.

Unfortunately, their efforts were thwarted by cunning elements who wormed their way into the Military Council and denied the (?elements) who had staged the coup the opportunity to talk with us frankly. I am here referring to elements like Basil [Okello] and some other opportunistic elements who (?wormed) their way into the Military Council, thereby making it impossible for the young boys — the captains and the majors and the NCOS and soldiers, who had staged the 27th July coup — denying them the opportunity to discuss honestly with us. [sentence as heard]

So, from that humble beginning 5 years ago we were able to build this force which defeated 16 or 17 by the Obote Army [as heard]. At some times, at some of the times, Obote employed as much as 80 percent of his forces in the whole country against us in the Luwero triangle. By the coup of 27th July 1985 our army had destroyed at least 300 vehicles of the Obote government of all types — soft-cover vehicles, armored vehicles, helicopters and so on and so forth. That was up to 27th July 1985.

As you all know, after that, we declared a unilateral cease-fire. We stopped shooting at the Okello [words indistinct]. (?We wanted) to give them a chance to reach a peaceful settlement with us. Instead of doing that, they went ahead and started doing things unilaterally, ignoring us completely, until on 24th August [passage indistinct]. liberation of [word indistinct] and Fort Portal and in the Liberation of Kyoga and in attacks on Bushenyi, Matuga and Luwero.

After that (?belated) offensive, the Okello group and the Amin elements who had aligned themselves with that group agreed to talk with us in Nairobi. But their talk with us was not honest. It was dishonest, they were playing tricks, because, while they were talking with us in Nairobi, at the same time they were importing massive supplies of arms and at the same time they brought up to 20,000 former Amin soldiers from Sudan and tried to use them to thwart the liberation of the people of Uganda.

Now, because of those tricks, we again launched another offensive on 12th September 1985. This time we attacked Mubende, Mbarara and eventually attacked Masaka and came up to Katonga River. Now, on the Katonga River mighty battles were fought. We started the battle of Kampala (?itself) at Katonga. Many people do not realize this. We decide to destroy the enemy at Katonga so that by the time we come in Kampala, he would be very weak. And we did it very successfully, because the enemy launched seven major offensives against us along the Katonga River, mainly on two fronts. The main prong comes through the main road, that is Mpigi, (Kampi Disa), Kamengo up to (Kayagwe) and Katonga. The subsidiary prong would come through Kabulasoke, Kangoni, up to (?the river). The [words indistinct] as well as the western prong, which was supposed to bear from Hoima across the river there, the river Mpanga, and attack fort Portal and attack us from the rear.

We defeated all those. Now, against the same army which started with 27 people on this same day 5 years ago, which was able to achieve all that, because of defeating the enemy attempts along the Katonga River, the Okello group came to the conclusion that they had to reach a peace agreement with us in Nairobi [sentence as heard]. But even then, they were not honest. Because while they were talking of peace in Nairobi, as you all heard, Tito Okello said that I was a (Salambwa), that is to say a dangerous snake whose teeth had been removed. He said that the agreement was [words indistinct], so that they could to whatever they wanted with the people of Uganda.

And indeed they did it in Kampala here. They massacred people. In the Mpigi area they massacred people. In Masindi they massacred people, all under the slogan that Museveni's teeth had

been removed, that (?liberatin) [word indistinct] (?for you). So, we can do whatever we want with you, meaning the people of Uganda.

But of course that was a miscalculation. Although even at that late hour I offered Tito Okello the possibility of (?wooing), aligning some of the good elements on the Military Council and gelting rid of the criminal elements; Okello did not listen. And for us we had no alternative but to do our duty to take Kampala and create a new chapter in the history of our country.

So, when we entered Kampala [words indistinct] the forces (?that) entered Kampala was the mighty tree that had grown out of that single seed which we planted on 6th February 1981. These forces you have seen defeated 16 (enemy) offensives in Bulemezi in Luwero. It defeated seven major offensives along the Katonga River and other sectors, like on the Hoina/fort Portal front. And finally it took Kampala by storm on...[changes thought] between 17th of – was it February...no - of January – between 17th January and the 26th, was it - 26th. In fact, it was almost a week, because I remember the (?Saturday) 30th on a Friday and [words indistinct] entered Kampala on the Saturday. So it was one week of offensive.

It is this same army. Therefore, when I am talking to you today, I am just trying to remind you that we should remember the humble beginning of this force you are seeing here.

Now the question I would like to consider with you, my dear countrymen, is: Why did this force grow? Why did this force grow? Because there are also other forces which were trying to oppose Obote. There were other forces, but these forces did not grow as much as this force. There must be some reason why this force grew, why some of the other forces did not grow as much as — although they tried - as this force, and the Obote forces disintegrated. There must be a reason. For us, we know the reason, but sometimes our friends dont know the reasons, our friends and other people, observers of the situation.

Therea re three main reasons why our force grew and it won the war. Reason number one: We had a correct political line. We had a correct line in politics. We were able to push the sort of politics that would unite the many and isolate the few. With that line we were able to unite everybody...[changes thought] not everybody, but very many people whom we came across in Luwero, on the Western front, in Ruwenzori, Kasese area, we were able to unite people, people from all sorts of political parties, people from all different ages, people of different tribes. Wherever our army went it was called "our army" by the people. Everybody in different languages referred to our army as their army, because it was working for everybody.

By a correct line in politics I mean a victory againsnt tribalism, against any other form of sectarianism. We are against intrigue. We are for the national independence. We do not listen to pressures from outside. Instead we charted the course which was most suitable to our people and that was (?the path) we followed and at every time we were in complete (?consultations) with the people of Uganda.

Now because of that correct line in politics, we were (?effective).

The second reason why we succeeded was because we had a correct martial line, a correct line in military affairs. I will not say much about this, because the war is still going on. I would rather keep it to myself. But, because of handling the military question correctly, we were able to defeat the enemy and we were able to grow at the expense of the enemy. In fact, we have said in the past that the quartermaster general of the NRA [National Resistance Army] has been no other person but Milton Obote and his successor Tito Okello. I can tell you now, countrymen, our army has got arms of all types which you find in all regular armies – small arms, artillery of all types, armored vehicles, helicopters, and we have never bought anything from anywhere. We just get them from our friends buying them [sentence as heard]. Now, this was because of our correct line in military affairs, but I will not say much about this, because the war is still going on and we may need those ideas.

Now, the third reason why we succeeded was because of our correct line in organizational affairs. We organized ourselves. This is again a big subject because it is weighty. But I can (?apprise) my listeners by pointing out a few things:

One: We all believe in open discussion of all problems in our movement. If you have any problem, bring it out for discussion. Do not grumble underground. Do not grumble subterraneanly [as heard]. Everything for discussion. And this method has been able to help us solve a lot of problems, because if we discuss, you can find that you will find a solution to almost everything. There is nothing that is insurmountable if you discuss it honestly, without covering up any aspect of the problem at hand. This was one technique of organization: Using discussion to solve problems. That enabled our movement to maintain cohesion, isolate wrongdoers and be able to win eventually.

Another element of our organizational line is the fact that we are able to define wrong things and point them out to everybody. For instance intrigue. Many, many countries have been destroyed by intrigue. Intrigue, that is to say you say one thing to so and so and you say a different thing to a different person. Now, if you don't have a method to expose and deal with intrigue, youll find that your movement will definitely crumble. Now NRM, NRA, we were able to evolve a correct line of organizing ourselves and handling organizational problems, some of which I have just cited. And that is why were able to succeed.

Now, this culture of Bulemezi, this culture of Luwero is now part of the national culture, because sometimes movements start and if I'm not sure whether these movements are the right movements or not - and they are entitled to their doubts, why not [as heard] because anybody can start a movement and claim it is the one that will solve the national problems. I think the Europeans have got a saying that the taste of the pudding is in the eating. Now, we started NRM. Many people were sceptical. Others were oppsed. But many many, many men had a lot of hopes in it although they had not seen what it would do for them. Now, those who supported have seen that what they supported has worked. Those who were sceptical have seen that what they were sceptical about has worked. Those who opposed us have seen that what they opposed has worked.

So, this is the time for all these categories of people to establish

a national consensus on this matter and support this movement that has worked. First of all, we have been able to unite the people in our areas of all shades of political opinion, regardless of parties — political parties — regardless of tribes, regardless of religion. In the NRA — in the army especially — everybody is united and the population are also united, maybe not to the same degree as the army, but [word indistinct] they are also united.

So, we have been able to establish discipline. It had been argued that it was impossible to restore law and order in Uganda. It was impossible to instil discipline in the soldiers of Uganda. I can tell you, dear countrymen, that this is absolute rubbish. The soldiers are the easiest people to discipline. They are easier than civilians. Civilians are more indisciplined, (?opposing) [words indistinct]. Civilians, they can [word indistinct] all the (?work), they can talk the way they want, they can speak when you are [word indistinct]. Some of them, they can shout. Soldiers are much easier because you tell them to stand up when you want them to stand up and they will stand up like one man. you tell them to sit down and they all sit down like one man. When you tell them to stand at east or stand at attention, they all stand like one man. You tell them to advance udner fire, under hostile fire, and they advance as one man. So, the soldiers are much easier to discipline than civilians.

So, what was (?this)? It was not the discipline of the soldiers, but the right caliber of politics and the right caliber of political leadership. In fact the problem of Uganda did not start with the soldiers, as some people think. The problems of uganda started with bad politics, which eventually found its way into the army. And, of course, the army being one of the few organized groups in our society, those who were controlling it used it to impose their wrong ideas on the whole society. But the starting point of things going wrong was not so much in the army but in the politics. It is the politician who told soldiers to do wrong things, to beat people from this tribe, to keep you from that tribe, to loot, or when they loot they are not traced and punished. That's why things started going wrong.

Now, this culture, the culture we have been able to evolve in the bush, the way of doing things, the discipline of the soldiers, the unity of the population in general, the respect which our soldiers show to the people should now become part of the national heritage. We are now presenting [as heard] to the whole country to take up this discipline, to take up this unity and use it with much greater skill than our small areas which were liberated before we came to Kampala. And, in this way, we invite everybody to partake of this new line of doing things.

Apart from the discipline, apart from the unity which we have created in the bush, apart from the fairly [as heard] effectiveness, the reasonable amount of effectiveness of our army, we have also got other aims. I have had occasion to talk to the people and tell them that the NRM is not going to content itself with merely being in power and being one of the governing cliques that we have seen around. In fact, some of us have no interest at all in being in power if it is not for a purpose, and a big purpose, not a small one.

Now, one of our main targets is the economy. Our intention is first of all to rehabilitate the shattered modern sector which used to be here — the roads infrastructure, the new factories that were around, the shops and other institutions, [word indistinct] institutions. But having done that, we dont think that is enough. We think we should also go farther and build the economy on new lines. As I have said in some instances, we are coming to build, as point number 5 of our political program states, an integrated, self-sustaining, independent national economy.

I have had occasion to illustrate what we mean by this. But, simply, what it means is that we must have an economy which is cohesive, where agriculture feeds industry with raw materials and industry feeds agriculture with machinery, fertilizers and other things that agriculture needs to be efficient. That is what we mean by integration - linkages between industry and agriculture and vice versa. Agriculture itself must be diversified and modernized and rationalized, must be made more rational. But this is a long term (?scene).

The task of the moment is to complete the process of physically liberating the country, physically ensuring that the whole country is liberated and is also rid of all these bad elements, the armed soldiers. A few days ago when our main forces had not arrived in Mbale, some of the soldiers who had run away tried, came back to Mbale. They occupied Mbale for some hours and they tried to advance on Tororo until our main forces arrived, chased them back across the river Manafwa and chased them out of Mbale. In fact that's why I was a bit late, because I had been in Mbale last evening and this morning, inspecting the damage which these thugs did in a matter of a few hours when they had arrived in Mbale. It is estimated that they killed something like 300 people in Mbale in the few hours they were there before they were chased away .

Now, these thugs are still in the northern part of our country. Our forces have now moved (?in) [word indistinct] and they are advancing to liberate the northwest, the northeast and the north and the northwest [as heard]. But these elements are still there. The whole country has not been liberated. So the task of the moment is to complete that process, to ensure that every inch of Ugandan soil is rid of these criminal elements. These are not soldiers in the real sense of the word. They are murderers. Before Basilio withdrew from Kampapa here, he massacred — personally — the Fedemo [Federal Democratic Movement] the Fedemo commanders, including Nkwanga, who was a member of the Military Council. Imagine, imagine, Nkwanga's body was found here in Nile Mansions, in Nile Mansions building. He had been a member of the Military Council with Basilio. He had been a colleague. They had been fighting us together.

Actually Nkwanga escaped narrowly in Mityana when our fifth battalion captured Mityana, because Nkwanga had been there fighting us, [word indistinct] and others. And he escaped narrowly only to be killed by his ally, Basilio Okello, in the grounds of Nile Mansions. I think his body was riddled with, maybe ooo [changes thought] I don't know how many bullets, hundreds of bullets. And he had also been stabbed. Now you can imagine: What sort of people are these? If Basilio disagreed with Nkwanga, why kill him? Why not capture him and take him alive and secure and keep him so that he doesnt [?succumb] to... [changes thought] maybe he feared that he would come to our side. But he could have taken him as a prisoner. Why kill him?

And I am told 100 other fedemo so-called officers were killed. Unfortunately I'm not saying... [changes thought] I'm saying so-called not because I am [words indistinct] but many of them were not properly trained, but they were calling themselves officers and ranks and so on and so forth [words indistinct] assigned these ranks.

Now, these are the fellows who are running up and down the northern part of Uganda, looting. I was in Teso last evening. The people there are mad with those fleeing soldiers, because as of now, we dont know how many hundreds or thousands of cattle have been looted from Teso, from Lango and from other areas of the northern region by these Okello — Basilio — soldiers. I got the whole story from the people of Teso that same evening I was there, the way they suffered at the hands of these thugs.

So, the whole country must be liberated. We must (?install) normalcy, which is now in Kampala, to tht rest of the country. And here I am appealing to the people of the northern region to rise up as we have done. We do know how much work the people of the northern region have done fighting these bandits. In Teso the people have organized a militia, have risen up against the Okello group. They have been laying ambushes and recovering some of the vehicles and ensuring that these people do not get round like that. In Lango, I am told the situation is getting more organized. The people of Lango have taken up arms against these thugs. The people of Karamoja have sent me a message that they are ready to cooperate with us. And still, in effect, Moroto is free of any of these bandits. They knew how the Acholis have taken over. I am told Nebbi is also in the same category, but there still some bandit soldiers in Gulu, I think, but we are getting more information and possibly in Kitgum and a few other places.

But the people of the northern region — I want to assure the whole country — are firmly behind the NRM. They have [words indistinct] thereby proving the bankruptcy of the line which was trying to say that there is a division between the north of the country and the south of the country. How can the people of the northern areas of Uganda support these bandits after they have suffered more than anybody at the hands of these previous regimes? Idi Amin massacred hundreds and/or thousands of people from Acholi and from Lango although he was supposed to be from the north. Of course, he also massacred people from other parts of the country. But he did particular damage to the people of Acholi and Lango. This is Idi Amin, the same Idi Amin who supported me from the north actually massacred hundreds and thousands of, I think, of people from Acholi and Lango. Milton Obote and also Ojok and Basilio Okello, who again are from another part of the northern region, in 1980, in 1981, they massacred people of West Nile, of Madi, of Adjumani. They would pick (?principal) houses, 15, 20 people, a whole family, put it in a house and set it on fire. The memories of the people of West Nile and of Madi of the whole of 1980 - 1981 are simply indelible. Those horror memories can never be removed. We all know this. These are just facts.

The people of Karamoja have had a raw deal ever since independence. They have been massacred by Obotes special force. They have been suffering from neglect, incredible neglect.

Now, when these fellows are talking of the northern region, which is divided from other parts of Uganda and which will support the Okellos, the big ugandan criminals, which northern region are they talking about? Which northern region are they talking about? I dont see any part of the northern region of Uganda which could support these criminals. In fact, if NRA is going to get support, I think, second to Luwero, which has supported us very much [word indistinct] during the whole war, including suffering (?maybe), and the [words indistinct] northern region of Uganda, because people they have suffered a great deal. And I can assure the country that the people of the northern region have already taken up their obligation and they are acquitting themselves admirably from the reports I am getting, and certainly from teso which I visited physically yesterday.

I can tell you that the whole country is united against these criminals and nobody should continue to peddle this bankrupt line. Here I am referring to the (Bayayi) in Kampala and in other areas who have been trying to harass people from the northern region in order to steal their property, under the pretext that they are from the northern region. This one I will not tolerate. I will not tolerate anybody dividing the people of Uganda into any hostile groups to one another. The people of Uganda are one and will remain one. The people of Africa are one and they will remain one. They may be divided by some boundaries, but our oneness is (?distinguished) by the fact that we live on the same continent, we share the same rivers. The River Nile flows from Lake Victoria here through the whole of Uganda into the Mediterranean Sea.

That links us. The lake of Kyoga is used by people from the centre of the country, from the east of the country, from the north of the country. The lake of (Ryutanyiji), the what is called Mobutu isn't it — it was Albert and now its Mobutu — there is another which is Amin, and any one of them is used by the people of the West Nile of the north-western part of Uganda, the north of Uganda, the west of Uganda.

That's what makes the people of Uganda one, because they live in the same area, they use the same life-giving waters, they live under the same administrative structure, their interests are tied together and they support one another in production and in contribution. The people of the center of the country produce coffee and bananas. The people of the north of the country produce cattle. They produce cotton, they produce tobacco, which all goes to support the same economy. The people of the west produce cattle, they produce coffee. They have got minerals. The people of the east produce coffee.

Every part of Uganda is precious and it is needed by the rest of the country. And any idiot who does not see this value must be crushed because he doesnt belong here, doesnt belong here. Therefore I want to denounce very strongly those elements who have been trying to harass people from the northern part of Uganda and other parts of Uganda. This must stop. I have already told the concerned government agencies to prosecute, to arrest and prosecute anybody found guilty.

So, what is remaining now, the immediate task of the moment, as I have said, is to ensure that the whole country is liberated. Then the rest will follow. In the meantime, there are some (?announcements) I would like to make to the country. First of

all we, the 27 of us, some of whom are still alive — certainly myself — who started the war faced a lot of problems. But we perservered until we were successful, and so did the civilians of Mpigi, the civilians of Luwero, the civilians of Mubende, who suffered on behalf of the rest of the country and were massacred. I will be able to show to the press and the foreign [word indistinct] here the skeletons of the thousands of people that were massacred by the government of Obote and the military council. This evidence is incontrovertible, and, as I have promised, we shall have to demand the extradition of the elements involved, these things cannot just be swept under the carpet.

(?However) in spite of all this, we the freedom fighters and the people in the liberated zones, in the first liberated zones, like Bulumezi, part of Singo, Mubende, part of (Chadwando) Mpigi, part of (?Busia) and other parts of the west, Kasese and Fort Portal later on, we persevered until we defeated the fascist elements who were in power. Now it is the turn of the whole country to struggle. As I have said, the people of Mbale have already borne the brunt of these murderers, the people of Tororo, the people of Lango, who have been massacred by these fleeing primitive elements.

But the struggle does not end with the defeat of the fleeing army. The struggle actually begins in many senses. Here I am referring to the (?syndrome) of corruption. Corruption in this country is simply too much. I am told now that nobody can do anything for anybody without being paid a bribe. The other day I was talking to a bishop and he told me that actually somebody demanded a bribe from him to instal a telephone or something like that for him, recently.

Now, countrymen, this thing must stop. It can stop in two ways. Number one: Let nobody pay a bribe to anybody. Just we should pay bribes [sentence as heard]. Just we should pay bribes. (?We won't) pay any bribe to anybody, because if you pay a bribe to anybody, you are actually killing the country. Regard it as your duty, particularly as a freedom fighter, as we fought in the bush, to displease this corrupt man by refusing to pay him a bribe. You thought you may suffer. You may suffer in the short run. But I can assure you that in the long run you will gain. If this man cannot get a bribe from a and from b or from c, then in the end they will all fear to take, to ask for bribes. So, do not pay any bribe, because if you pay a bribe you are actually assisting the corrupt elements.

Secondly, report anybody who asks you for a bribe, and be sure that action will be taken against him immediately. Thats why were going to instal our own special administrators in all the districts. [words indistinct] part of the normal establishment, normally we rely on the DC's [district commissioners], but in this case, in order to defend the interests of the people, we shall use the special district administrators as the watchdogs of the government to oversee and ensure that the interests of the population are protected, principally against the corrupt government officials. So, the second thing you can do is to report everybody who asks you for a bribe and refuse to give him one.

Thirdly, form committees under the guidance of the Secretariat of the NRM. You should form committees so that the committees can act as the watchdogs for the interests of the population. Because if the committees are functioning, then the committees can be able to expose the policeman who wants a bribe, the veterinary officer who wants a bribe, the medical officer who wants a bribe, the market officer, the judge — even the judges are taking bribes — the magristrates, before somebody comes to see your plot of land for which you are [words indistinct], you must pay him a bribe. They pretend that they want transport, so you must pay for transport to take this gentleman to wherever he is going.

If the committees are functioning, then they can be able to expose these elements who want bribes from the public. So, the third thing to do is to form committees in order to ensure that every government official is watched by the population.

Of course, the fourth thing to do, that is not for the public, it is for us, the government. We have got our own means of how we arrest them. And very soon they will know that they are dealing with a different kind of administration. They will know that they are dealing with a different kind of administration and I wish them good luck in whatever they are doing.

Countrymen, thank you very much for listening to me. We did not want to have formal celebrations, because we are still busy. We do not want to have a national holiday, because these holidays have been a bit too many in the past. But we just wanted to remind you that something important happened on this day 5 years ago and that we would like all of you to inherit the work that was started by those 27 gentlemen 5 years ago. Thank you very much.

## Ousted Regime Planned Helicopter Attack

*AB061821 Paris AFP in English 1809 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Nakasongola, Uganda, Feb 6 (AFP) — Military leaders of the ousted Uganda regime planned to attack the parliament buildings in central Kampala on January 28 with a helicopter gunship as National Resistance Army leader Yoweri Museveni was being shown in there as the new president, senior NRA sources said today.

The plan tailed however when the pilot and crew flew into Kampala but decided they did not want to carry out such a deadly mission, abandoned the aircraft and fled.

The scheme came to light after local civilians near Lake Kyoga north of here reported to the NRA the presence of some senior ex-government officers.

The officers then confessed what their mission had been and led the NRA to the gunship, hidden in a corner of a huge abandoned airfield at Nakasongola 110 km (about 70 miles north of Kampala).

The aircraft, a near-new Bell Augusta-Griffon AB 412, equipped with 38 side mounted rockets and a heavy machinegun, could be seen parked at the airfield yesterday.

The regime of Gen Tito Okello is believed to have had two such aircraft. The one at Nakasongola is thought to have been used

against the NRA last year at Masaka, southwest of Kampala, and on the outskirts of Kampala in a fight for the capital at the end of last month.

### NRA Officer Asks People for Cooperation

*EA061208 KAMPALA Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] A senior NRA [National Resistance Army] officer has said the NRA will start to combat the evils which were being practiced by regimes in the country as far back as [date indistinct]. The NRA 11th Battalion which captured Mbale last Sunday Commander Ali Shaykh told a rally in mbale that differences based on tribe as a qualification to belong to the army during the Obote, Amin and Okello regimes were opposed by the NRA to bring about a new era of equality and merit [sentence as heard]. He stressed that the NRA holds in high esteem the lives and property of the people and will do its best to protect them. He appealed to the people to cooperation with NRA to identify the enemy so that peace and stability return to Uganda once more.

The commanding officer said that although the people of Mbale had tasted briefly the atrocities of the ousted okello regime, their brothers and sisters in Buganda had lived through it all the time and it was imperative that this bitter experience is never repeated. Commander Ali Shaykh appealed to the people to (?come and) pass information to the NRA of the presence not only of the fleeing soldiers who are now desperate and dangerous but also to report to the authorities anybody in possession of illegal arms and uniforms. He pointed out that the enemy of the NRA was not any tribe but are individuals [words indistinct], criminals and committed atrocities.

The commanding officer was welcomed to the rally by the district commissioner of Mbale Mr (Wuthino Okello Wangi) who congratulated the NRA for coming to the rescue of Mbale and for the NRA on assuming the leadership of Uganda.

### Museveni Forces Reported in Control of Mbale, Kumi

*EA062018 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] The people of Mbale and Kumi have expressed their gratitude to President Museveni and the government for saving them from what they described as systematic massacres, organised, especially, by the then-brigade commander, Eastern, Lieutenant Colonel (Kirama) and his group.

The people of the two districts were receiving the president yesterday and today when he visited their areas to assess the extent of damage caused by the fleeing soldiers.

One ccorrespondent who accompanied the president on the tour said life is returning to normal in Mbale town where the fleeing soldiers massacred hundreds of civilians and burnt down the market and other buildings.

Government forces are now in complete control of Mbale and Kimi districts and are advancing further north.

## CHAD

### IMF Delegation Arrives for Talks 3 Feb

*AB031951 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 3 Feb 86*

[Excerpt] A five-member IMF delegation led by Mr Alain, head of the IMF Central Africa Division, arrived in Ndjamena this afternoon. Each year an IMF mission for cooperation visits all member countries, and this time the Chadian Government will be killing two birds with one stone by seizing the opportunity to continue negotiations began last November for a financial program.

## GABON

### Haiti's Duvalier Given Permission To Enter Country

*AU071351 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] Paris, Feb 7 (AFP) — Haitian President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier, who fled Port-au-Prince in a U.S. Air Force plane today and is expected in France, will fly on later to exile in Gabon, reliable sources said here.

Gabonese President Omar Bongo has given his permission for Mr. Duvalier to go to the West African country, the sources said.

Before leaving for Gabon Mr. Duvalier would stay here in a chateau which he bought two years ago in the Val d'Oise area northwest of Paris, the sources said.

Mr. Duvalier's mother refused to leave Port-au-Prince, the Haitian capital, when he and the rest of his family fled, the sources added.

### Chinese Deputy Minister Ends 5-Day Visit

*AB061905 Dakar PANA in French 1025 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Libreville, 6 Feb (AGP/PANA) — Lu Zhixian, Chinese deputy minister of culture, returned to his country on Wednesday morning at the end of a 5-day friendship visit to Gabon, during which he and Gabonese political officials exchanged views on the strengthening of bilateral cooperation. According to the final communique marking the end of the visit, two Gabonese projects — one on the creation of a unit for the production of drugs from Bantu plants, and the other on the creation of a botanical garden and a [word indistinct] arboretum — were of interest to the Chinese delegation. In this connection, Chinese experts will be visiting Libreville. In additon, the PRC approved in principle cultural exchange projects (exhibitions, cultural troupes, cultural documentaries), intensive university training in Gabon and China, and the strengthening of the basket weaving sector of the National Art and Manufacturing School

### Arab League's Klibi Arrives for Official Visit

*AB062109 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1830 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived late this afternoon in Libreville for a 2-day visit to Gabon. During his visit, the Arab League secretary general will meet the Gabonese head of state, President Omar Bongo. On his arrival at the Libreville Leon Mba International Airport, Mr Klibi answered questions from reporters. Speaking to Ferdinard Manyanga, Chedli Klibi talks about the purpose of his visit to Gabon and assesses Afro-Arab cooperation:

[Begin Klibi recording] My visit falls, first of all, within the framework of Aarab-African relations, relations which, as you know, are excellent and developing. My discussions will essentially center on ways and means of strengthening and improving Arab-African cooperation for the well-being of the two peoples. As both an African and an Arab, I always think as most of my African brothers and friends. This cooperation is good and is continually developing satisfactorily.

If some countries, which fortunately represent only a small minority, have reestablished their relations with Israel in spite of the commitments commonly agreed upon between the two Arab and African communities, especially at the 1977 Arab-African summit held in Cairo, I think, it is due to a bad analysis of the situation. The situation which caused the break in relations with Israel has not changed since then, and Israel continues, on the contrary to pursue its policies of force and aggression. [end recording]

## ZAIRE

### Joint Maritime Meeting With Angola Postponed

*AB041748 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1702 GMT 4 Feb 86*

[Text] Matadi, 4 Feb [AZAP] — The meeting scheduled to take place at the end of January in Luanda, the Angolan capital, between Zairian and Angolan authorities in charge of the maintenance of the navigable channel, has been postponed until March, Citizen Ganea Mundanda, the director of the Bas-Zaire region told the press on Tuesday. The Bas-Zaire region director made the satement to the press on arrival in Matadi after returning from Kinshasa from where he was supposed to fly to Angola to take part in the deliberations. No details were given to the press for the reason for postponing the meeting.

## ANGOLA

### Dos Santos Signs Laws on Ministerial Appointments

*MB061507 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, has issued two laws recently approved by the People's Assembly.

The first law promulgated by the head of state creates the post of state minister for three government spheres, namely, the social and economic sphere, production sphere, and state inspection and control sphere. That law defines also the structure of the state apparatus and the jurisdiction of the state ministers.

The second law promulgated by the head of state empowers the president to appoint and dismiss ministers of state.

Accordingly, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has appointed Kundi Payama for the post of state minister for the state inspection and control spheres, Maria Mambo Cafe for the post of state minister for the social and economic spheres, and Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy for the post of state minister for the production sphere.

### Appoints, Dismisses Officials

*MB070710 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Decree issued by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 6 February]

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic has issued the following decree:

In the interest of the smooth running of government and under the terms of Paragraph D, Article 53, of the Constitution, I relieve the following officials of their duties:

Comrade Lopo Fortunato Ferreira do Nascimento, minister of planning, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, who had been appointed by Decree No 28 of 18 March 1981;

Comrade Jose Domingos Francisco Tuta, alias Ouro d' Angola, secretary of state for war veterans, who had been appointed by Decree No 35 of 19 March 1981;

Comrade Antonio Henriques da Silva, deputy minister of planning, who had been appointed by Decree No QP101 of 11 December 1981;

Comrade Fernando Jose Franca Dias Van Dunem, deputy minister of of education for secondary and higher education, who had been appointed by Decree No 6 of 15 April 1983;

Comrade Rafael Sapilinha, alias Sambalanga, Huila provincial commissar and chairman of the military council of the 5th Region, and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, who had been appointed by Decree No 63 of 8 December 1983;

Comrade Silverio (Gelim Taim), alias (Kumbindana), Lunda Norte provincial commissar, and member of the MPLA- Labor Party Central Committee, who had been appointed by Decree No 18 of 19 August 1982;

Comrade Luis (Dovi) Paulo de Castro, Lunda Sul provincial commissar and candidate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, who had been appointed by Decree No 34 of 16 August 1983;

Comrade Joao Filipe Martins, rector of the Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto University, who had been appointed by Decree No 30 of 19 March 1981; and

Comrade Manuel Bento, judge of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the Province of Luanda, who had been appointed by an order issued on 10 November 1978.

In the interests of the smooth running of government and under the terms of Paragraph D, of Article 53, of the Constitution I appoint the following officials:

Comrade Antonio Henriques da Silva as minister of planning;

Comrade Fernando Jose De Franca Dias van Dunem as minister of justice;

Comrade Diogo Jorge [word indistinct] as minister of labor and social security;

Comrade Manuel Bento as secretary of state for war veterans;

Comrade (Americo) Augusto Ferreira de Lemos de Almeida Gomes as deputy minister of foreign trade;

Comrade Lopo Fortunato Ferreira do Nascimento as Huila provincial commissar and chairman of the Regional Military Council of the 5th Region;

Comrade Rafael Sapilinha, alias Sambalanga, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee as Lunda Sul provincial commissar;

Comrade Norberto Fernado dos Santos, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, as Lunda Norte provincial commissar.

Office of the president of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda on 6 February 1986.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic.

### Dos Santos Receives Message From USSR Committee

*MB061820 Luanda ANGOP in English 1700 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Moscow, Feb 6, (ANGOP) — The Angolan president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, recently received a congratulatory message

from the Soviet Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the armed liberation struggle in Angola, which was commemorated on 4 February.

In its message, the Soviet Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity stated that 4 February 1961 is forever written in the annals of the national liberation struggle, which triumphantly culminated into the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola, in 1975.

Since then, the message went on to say, Angola fights unselfishly under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, for the construction of a new society even in difficult conditions, continually resisting to the armed intervention of the retrograde regime of Pretoria backed by the U.S.A. Administration.

The message expressed in conclusion the unfliching solidarity of Soviet people with the just struggle of the heroic Angolan people, and wished to them full success in their struggle for the strengthening of independence and construction of a new society, fulfiling the resolutions of the historic congress of the MPLA-Labor Party.

### Minister Criticizes U.S. Attitude at SADCC Meeting

*MB050905 Luanda ANGOP in Spanish 1910 GMT 3 Feb 86*

[Text] [No dateline as received] In an interview with ANGOP at the 4 February International Airport, where he arrived from Harare after attending the fifth SADCC conference, Pedro de Castro van Dunem (Loy) said that the annual consultative meeting of the organization with foreign countries was very positive.

The conference discussed fundamental issues linked to cooperation with southern African countries and especially with the SADCC members. The objective of the conference was to outline the willingness of those countries to continue their support for the economic and social development of the southern African countries in order to lessen their dependence on South Africa.

We approved many documents which show the beginning of a greater stage of cooperation with these countries [words indistinct] programs were identified, assessed and jointly approved. We have noticed that a greater number of countries are adhering to the SADCC programs and want to cooperate in their implementation, the Angolan official (?said).

The Angolan minister of petroleum and energy added that there is a greater awareness of southern African problems, although there are some difficulties with several countries that are not yet enlightened or view the matter differently than most countries of the international community.

I wish to refer to the United States, (?whose) delegation had a not-so-pleasant attitude and which showed in a negative manner the stand expressed by Peter Mmusi, chairman of the council of ministers of the SADCC. [Sentence as received]

The Angola minister also mentioned the anger expressed by those present at the conference, and in particular the SADCC countries, over the decision of the Reagan administration to receive the UNITA bandit leader whose gang commits countless atrocities in Angola.

Regarding the American delegation, Pedro de Castro van Dunem mentioned that according to information from behind the scenes, the UNITA leader had sent a message to the White House suggesting an end to aid to the SADCC countries.

Pedro de Castro van Dunem (Loy) said the SADCC conference was held in an atmosphere of harmony and understanding, except for the attitude of the U.S. delegation over the stand adopted by the Reagan administration over the reduction of dependence on South Africa.

### Savimbi Says UNITA To Receive 'Material Aid'

*MB070604 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] The UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has told the SABC that the United States now accepts the fact that UNITA must be placed in a strong position if negotiations in Angola are to succeed.

Dr Savimbi said in a telephone interview from Washington that he believed that the American Government now understood that UNITA should be enabled to negotiate from a strong position. Asked if this meant that the United States would be providing UNITA with arms, Dr Savimbi said he would be receiving material aid and he declined to elaborate. The UNITA leader also threw some light on recent speculation that the United States was moving towards a position where it would be satisfied with only a partial Cuban withdrawal from Angola. Dr Savimbi emphasized that the Reagan administration was committed to a total withdrawal of the Cubans. Dr Savimbi denied that substantial American support for UNITA would lead to a cooling in relations between UNITA and South Africa. He said UNITA was not seeking substitute aid.

### UNITA Says 13 Cubans, 123 FAPLA Soldiers Killed

*MB061338 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Free Land of Angola - There have been intense battles in the first 2 days of February in the provinces of Zaire and Uige between the forces of UNITA and those of the MPLA supported by Cubans and Russians according to a war communique from the UNITA general chief of staff.

The communique, signed by the Chief of Staff Brigadier Alberto Joaquim Vinama Chendovava, went on to say that due to direct threat to the oil areas and the control of the Angola-Zaire border by the UNITA forces, the MPLA in retaliation are bombarding the areas under UNITA's control forcing the population of these areas to flee into neighboring Zaire.

During the battles, 13 Cubans and 123 FAPLA soldiers were killed. Five FAPLA and 62 diverse arms were captured. Two MIG's were shot down and 12 vehicles were destroyed.

The communique concludes by admitting that UNITA lost 11 soldiers, 36 wounded and 2 lost.

## LESOTHO

### Military Council Reveals Recovery of Weapons

*MB070754 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*0500 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] The office of the chairman of the Military Council yesterday disclosed that since the takeover of the Lesotho Government on Monday, 20 January, 678 AK-47 rifles, 69 pistols, 3,500 AK-47 bullets, and 13,080 pistol bullets have been recovered from various persons including some very highly placed persons of the previous government.

Commenting on the recovery of these weapons, a spokesman of the Military Council, Lieutenant Colonel Sekhobe Letsie, said it has been a matter of great concern that weapons of this nature were being used like toys throughout the country by people who had no business to be carrying them since the Lesotho Paramilitary Force [LPF] and the police have been charged with the responsibility of maintaining law and order in Lesotho as well as to safeguard the security of Lesotho. Lt Col Sekhobe Letsie said that government urges every one of those people, who are having in their possessions weapons which were obtained in the manner in which recovered weapons had been given, to hand them in at the nearest police stations, commanders' officers, or the LFP base immediately and before serious action is taken against them.

### King Hosts Luncheon for Principal Chiefs

*MB061712 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II today had lunch with all principal chiefs of Lesotho at the royal palace in Maseru. Also present at the lunch were the chairman of the Military Council, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, and members of the Council of Ministers.

At the luncheon, His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II urged the principal chiefs to work hard to bring peace to the Kingdom of Lesotho. He encouraged them to go throughout the length and breadth of their districts to spread the message of peace to the people as well as to find from the people what their needs are.

His majesty said that there can be no going back. Chiefs must go forward with full determination. He also said that he regarded all those present at the luncheon as the eyes, ears, brains, and leaders of the nation, and that in all things, people must look up to and take their lead from the principal chiefs and from no one else.

He beseeched the Almighty God to give to the chiefs and leaders of the country wisdom, patience, and courage.

### Official Denies Government Evacuating Refugees

*MB061726 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] The principal secretary for interior and chieftainship affairs, Mr (Tom Thabane), has refuted as totally false allegations by foreign media that the present governemnt in Lesotho is unceremoniously evacuating South African refugees from the country.

Mr (Thabane) told Radio Lesotho in an interview yesterday that the policies of the present government on refugees has not deviated from those of the previous government. He said the chairman of the Military Council of Lesotho, His Excellency Major General Lekhanya, has clarified his government's position locally and abroad, that it would adhere to the UN conventions on refugees, and that no refugees will be handed over to their country of origin.

He indicated that, before the military takeover and the change of government, four planeloads of refugees flew from Moshoeshoe I Airport to Lusaka carrying ANC-affiliated refugees. He said the same action and procedures are being followed by the present government.

Mr (Thabane) said Maj Gen Lekhanya has indicated, like the previous government did, that if refugees were not safe in Lesotho, they will be found a second country of asylum and that this is provided for in the UN Charter. He said that planes that transport ANC refugees from Lesotho to other countries of asylum are chartered by the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHRC] and that the Lesotho Government merely facilitates such movement, which most of the time is requested by the refugees themselves.

Reacting to the allegations that the military surrounded and rounded up ANC refugees when they had gathered to collect their monthly allowances, Mr (Thabane) said some refugees had to be delayed due to a screening process and updating of lists. He indicated that this was fully endorsed by the UNHRC, and was aimed at facilitating their evacuation. He said security officers that were called in were there to ensure the security of the refugees themselves.

### Pan-African Congress Official Views Expulsions

*MB061753 London BBC World Service in English*
*1515 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Lesotho's new military government led by Major General Lekhanya is apparently continuing its crackdown on South African refugees. First, some 60 alleged supporters of the ANC were ordered out of the country. Now according to the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], it is the turn of PAC members to get their marching orders. Julian Marshall asked (Gora Ibrahim) of the PAC what his information was about the latest crackdown.

[Begin recording] [(Ibrahim)] Well, I have been informed this morning by our headquarters in Tanzania that 16 members of

the Pan-Africanist Congress have been asked to leave today Lesotho.

[Marshall] And have they been told where to go?

[(Ibrahim)] Well, that is the problem that the organization now faces because according to the United Nations regulation, a person is granted asylum in the first country of asylum and Lesotho happens to be the first country of asylum. Other countries are reluctant or take time in processing the acceptance of these people and we are now faced with a real dilemma as to where to take them.

[Marshall] What kind of people are these?

[(Ibrahim)] Mainly they are people who are sympathetic to the Pan-Africanist Congress, people who have left South Africa, being victims of apartheid sometime ago, many of them are being there for almost 5 years or more. And others who have been there since 1960 have been also asked to have their bags ready and they too will be in a very short period of time asked to leave.

[Marshall] So, how many more people are we thinking in terms of perhaps?

[(Ibrahim)] Well, acco to the figures that we have at the moment, altogether they should be between 40 and 50 people involved in the whole exercise.

[Marshall] And that will eliminate the PAC completely, will it from Lesotho?

[(Ibrahim)] Well, I do not know whether it will eliminate the PAC completely because the fact of the matter is that we may remove these people, but we can not prevent people from moving into Lesotho as when ... [change of thought] as soon as they find themselves in difficulty or have to run away from the clutches of apartheid. So, the question of people pouring into Lesotho to seek asylum is something beyond our control.

[Marshall] Were any of these people what might be described as combatants?

[(Ibrahim)] Most certainly not, because those that the regime had first claimed that they were combatants after the killing of our people on the border there, we removed them.

[Marshall] What is your feeling toward the government of Major General Lekhanya? Do you feel bitter toward it?

[(Ibrahim)] Well, the official position of the Pan-Africanist Congress is that we do not interfere in the internal affairs of any country. However, we have a responsibility toward our people who are in this country and to protect their lives as well as to protect their well-being. We understand and we appreciate that Lesotho has been pressurized by South Africa, terrorized by South Africa, and even there was this economic blockade by South Africa. We understand also that many people have withstood this, others find it difficult to withstand this kind of pressure, but our main concern is that we must protect our people, and we would like the government in Lesotho to abide by its international obligations as it claimed.

### Commentary Praises Amnesty for Political Offenders

*MB061809 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Station commentary: "The Process of Reconcilliation"]

[Text] Over the past decade and half, the Kingdom of Lesotho has been confronted with a serious — or it can even be said a critical — situation, of divisive and acrimonious poltical attitudes that threatened the very fabric of national concord, amity, and the sovereignty of the country.

Steps were taken by the previous government in Lesotho to initiate a process of reconcilliation. Churches and various institutions of influence also joined in the efforts to recreate an environment of stability and peace among Basotho. But these efforts and initiatives fell short of guaranteeing the level of peaceful climate to which every Bosotho is entitled to, as a mater of right and not privilege.

Differences in political perceptions are natural, but they do not constitute any justification for putting the sovereignty of Lesotho in jeopardy, nor for negation of basic fundamental human rights. The national interests of Lesotho by far surpass sectional objectives of any group on influence interests.

The new government in Lesotho has undertaken to ensure that a climate of peace and reconcilliation is achieved in the country, on the bais of total nondiscrimination or favor to anyone. This is a laudable objective that should command the support of everyone who cherishes the independence of Lesotho and the freedoms that characterize the human person.

The government of Lesotho has already taken certain steps to lend substance to the spirit of reconcilliation and recognition of the dignity of man. The measures that have been taken do not answer every question, nor shall they satisfy everyone. But they are courageous and bold steps, designed to create a change for a better Kingdom of Lesotho.

To start with, Order No 2 of 1986 provides for comprehensive amnesty and indemnity to persons who have been convicted or sentenced for offenses of a political nature. The amnesty also extends to exiles who fled Lesotho for offenses of a political character or who fear political persecution.

The only qualification for amnesty is that the people concerned should respect the laws of the Kingdom and surrender arms to the nearest police official, chief, or the Lesotho paramilitary base. His majesty, acting in accordance with the advice of Lesotho's Military Council, is vested with full powers to grant amnesty and indemnity and to create peace and reconcilliation among Basotho.

Those who ask for more merely seek to deny Basotho their inherent rights to live in freedom and amity in their kingdom. Those who question the sincerity of these measures are yester-

day's men, who live in the obsessions of the past and not the promises of the future.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Sweden Pledges To Increase Aid 10 Percent

*MB051825 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 5 Feb 86*

[Text] The Swedish Government plans to increase its development aid to Mozambique this year by more than 10 percent. This was announced last night by Sweden's minister for cooperation and development, Lena Hjelm-Wallen, at the end of a 3-day visit to Mozambique. The minister said she was sure the Swedish Parliament would approve her proposals for an aid increase of 13 million kronor, taking the total to 300 million kronor. That is the equivalent of about U.S. $14 million. During her visit Mrs Hjelm-Wallen also announced that Sweden is giving Mozambique nearly 7 million kronor in special supplementary assistance. This is to be used for the rehabilitation of the Gorongosa area in the wake of the capture there of the main base of the South African-backed MNR terrorists.

The Swedish minister said her visit had made her more convinced than ever that Sweden should support Mozambique. She said one of the reasons Sweden was assisting states in the southern African region was to help them sustain themselves in the face of South Africa's destabilization policy. During her visit to Mozambique, the minister said, she had seen how much people were suffering from that policy.

## NAMIBIA

### Two Civilians Killed in 'Terrorist' Attack

*MB061940 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Two civilians have been killed in the latest terrorist attack in Ovambo in northern South-West Africa. A spokesman for the SWATF told Radio South-West Africa in Windhoek that the incident occured at (Epalala) in central Ovambo. A man and a woman were shot dead and another woman was assaulted.

### Voice of Namibia Decries 'U.S. Hypocrisy'

*MB052041 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 4 Feb 86*

[Station commentary: "U.S. Hypocrisy"]

[Text] The U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, Chester Crocker, has recently ended his traditional diplomatic shuttle of southern Africa. Crocker carried with him a message from his president, Reagan, to the president of the apartheid state, Pieter Botha. Reagan's message called on Botha to take urgent steps toward political reforms in South Africa. Nevertheless, and as it was expected, Crocker's visit to this region was nothing other than sheer diplomatic show and indeed, racist Pieter Botha is already dancing to the tune of the U.S. Reagan administration. Last Friday, he announced in Parliament some measures toward his essentially old reform program.

Only a fool can take Botha's pronouncements seriously. It is therefore wishful thinking to believe that South Africa can pursue a policy that would be equally just in relation to all groups inside South Africa. Washington knows this too well. Yet, the Crockers and the Shultzes are stubbornly regarding Botha as a reformer and they allege that positive changes are underway in South Africa.

Acting as protector and guardian of Pretoria, the United States bears full responsibility for the persistent tension in southern Africa. Sure of American support, racist Botha continues to launch armed attacks into neighboring countries and refuses to comply with relevant UN resolutions on granting Namibia independence. In pursuing a policy of international terrorism, the Botha regime states outright that it is protecting both its own and the U.S. interests in the southern African region. Moreover, wherever and whenever possible, the United States preferes to act through its mercenaries and satellite forces.

This is taking place in southern Africa where Washington is employing the South African racists to stamp out the national liberation movements and retain the positions of U.S. companies and to turn the region into its strategic [words indistinct].

Of late, a handbook was published in the United States of America. The handbook recommends America never to say no but always say: yes, but. The handbook contains some questions on which an American Administration spokesman gave confusing answers. We quote some questions and answers from the handbook:

Is Washington prepared to join the UN resolutions condemning apartheid and stipulating sanctions against Pretoria?

Yes, we condemn apartheid, but sanctions would be of no use.

Does Washington think it is a crime for terrorists to destabilize legitimate governments and kill civilians?

Yes, but if these people oppose Marxist governments they are not terrorists, but freedom fighters.

Does the U.S. Administration back the world community's resolutions on granting of independence to Namibia? Yes, but let Angola send the Cubans home first.

Clearly, the Washington formula of yes and but implies reluctance to go along with the universally accepted resolutions on independence of Namibia and the prevailing situation in South Africa today. Washington's open hypocrisy can also be seen in that it has promised the leader of the notorious counterrevolutionary bands in Angola, Jonas Savimbi, massive support to continue with their killings and sabotage against the Angolan population. This testifies to the fact that the Reagan administration is providing large-scale assistance and cooperation against progressive forces, on a new and more dangrous level. In effect, this is an old formula (?of Reagan).

The U.S. diplomacy in southern Africa is (?riddled with) illusions and misunderstandings [words indistinct] from reality. Economic problems of the region [words indistinct] apartheid regime and its illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia. And if the United States is really interested in preserving peace in this region it must work toward the elimination of apartheid in South Africa and the liberation of (?Namibia). This [words indistinct] the end of aggressive and subversive activities of the forces of imperialism, racism, and reaction against Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and other Frontline States. To this, the United States and the Reagan administration in particular will be seen as drumming up its propaganda hullabaloo and [words indistinct].

## SOUTH AFRICA

### President Says Emergency To Be Lifted in 7 Districts

*MB071318 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1317 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, February 7, SAPA — The state of emergency is to be lifted in seven magistarial districts from today, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said here.

A proclamation lifting the state of emergency at Graaff Reinet, Kirkwood, Kuilsriver, Paarl, Simonstown, Somerset East and Worcester, would be published today, Mr Botha said during the no-confidence debate.

"As the situation returns to normal, the emergency regulations will also be lifted in other areas," he said.

"The government remains determined to maintain law and order in South Africa and I hope South Africans of all population groups will cooperate in order to ensure continued progress for all.

"The governemnt cannot surrender to terrorism, unrest and violence and I appeal to the leader of the opposition (Dr van Zyl Slabbert) to support me and to express himself strongly."

Dr Slabbert was scheduled to reply to the debate directly after Mr Bothas speech.

The president's announcement came after he had criticised Dr Slabbert for saying that his proclamation of a state of emergency in various magisterial districts had circumvented and made Parliament redundant.

It was common knowledge that at the end of last year's parliamentary session he had called for a combined sitting and had informed Parliament of the security situation, calling on South Africans to show respect for the law, human life and property.

The proclamation of a state of emergency was done in terms of powers conferred on the president by Parliament.

Dr Slabbert knew there were certain radical elements controlled from outside the country by the SA Communist Party, "Who want to create a situation of lawlessness and chaos through unrest, acts of destruction, barbarism and terror against men, women and children."

The state president had been informed of this by various community leaders whose names he was prepared to give to Dr Slabbert.

Mr Botha said he had been informed of the fear which the forces of terror had brought to civilians and it was to counteract this that he had declared the limited state of emergency.

"This action had the desired effect and violence has abated in many areas with many areas returning to normal."

For this reason he was able to announce the lifting of the regulations in seven areas.

Mr Botha went on to say he expected the leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, to come out with a "strong rejection" of the African National Congress when he replied to the no confidence debate later this afternoon.

"I hope the leader of the opposition will reject communism and the large number of communists within the ANC.

"And also that he will reject any form of attempt to establish Marxism in South Africa ... I expect this of him and I will watch him carefully," the state president said.

### Promises Vote on 'Drastic Decisions'

*MB071423 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1422 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 7, SAPA — Any drastic decisions for South Africa's constitutional future would be taken to the country first for a test of the people's will in the form of a referendum, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, reiterated today during the no confidence debate.

Under his leadership, a programme had been worked out along a number of guidelines, the first of which was that the peoples of South Africa formed one nation, "But our nation is a nation of minorities."

Repeating the principles he gave in his opening speech to Parliament on Friday, among them participation by all, taking into account the multi-cultural nature of South African society, the state president said he was "not for any other system that does not meet these requirements."

No drastic decisions would be taken about constitutional moves without them being tested by referendum.

Mr Botha said the statements he had made at the opening of Parliament had elicited wide reaction.

There had been an overwhelmingly positive reaction from political, church and business circles as well as from leaders of other population groups.

The view was that South Africa was making peace with itself.

He wished to express his gratitude to those who had sent him messages of support after the speech.

The continued existence of South Africa could be ensured only under certain conditions.

Freedom of worship had to remain as it was a cornerstone of future security.

The multi-cultural composition of the population had to be recognised and appreciated, and protected in law.

This included state schools, and the right of communities to follow their own life style.

A system of government had to be sought that would not destroy the interests of whites, and for this reason a Marxist dictatorship was not acceptable.

The white population of South Africa had its faults, like other groups, but the development task that had taken place under its leadership over past years should not be sneered at.

This was evidenced by the standard of living reached by the Indian and black communities, and the influx of millions of people from neighbouring states to make a living here, as they could not do so at home.

These realities should be brought to the notice of the people who criticised the country.

Mr Botha said he wanted to further the progress of black and brown communities, and he had gone out of his way to do this, making great sacrifices in the process.

But he would never become divorced from the community to which he belonged. If he did this, there would be no place for him in the public life.

**President 'Repudiates' Pik Botha on Black President**
*MB071329 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1327 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 7, SAPA — The state president Mr P.W. Botha today repudiated the minister of foreign affairs on his view that a black president was possible in terms of government policy.

The state president said no minister had the right to compromise this government in the manner in which Mr Botha had.

He wished to state unequivocally that any speculation or discussion regarding future constitutional situations were purely hypothetical and in no way represented official policy.

The foreign minister had been advised of his view. Mr Pik Botha in a letter to him this morning, had agreed with the views expressed by himself, the president said.

**Further on Repudiation**
*MB071435 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1414 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 7, SAPA — Any speculation about future presidents of South Africa was "purely hypothetical," the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today when he repudiated the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, for telling the foreign press a black president was possible in terms of government policy.

At the same time he said much had been made of the different viewpoints epxressed by Mr Botha and the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

He wished to say that Mr de Klerk had correctly interpreted his presidential speech on Friday on the protection of minority rights and he had no problems with the views expressed by the minister.

On the other hand, he could not allow any member of the cabinet to compromise the government in the way in which Mr Botha had.

He had inforemd Mr Botha of the position and in a letter to him, and the minister of foreign affiars had agreed, in a letter this morning to the state president.

Speaking in the no confidence debate, the state president said much had been said over the last few days of the "sensational" statements of some of his senior ministers, in an attempt to play them off one against the other. Mr Pik Botha and Mr de Klerk had been mentioned.

Amid a flurry of interjections from Conservative Party members, Mr P.W. Botha asked for the speakers protection, saying: "I am at least head of this state."

Mr Botha said opposition speakers' attempts to create divisions among senior government ministers was accepted political strategy and that it was obvious not everyone thought the same way.

After further interjections, which Mr Speaker prohibited for the rest of the president's speech, Mr Botha said both senior ministers had been fully informed of the content of his opening speech to Parliament last Friday "they fully supported every word.

"I have no reason to doubt their word."

Mr de Klerk, in his speech during the debate, had emphasised the parts of the president's speech dealing with the protection of minority rights in South Africa, "clearly setting them out... I have no problems with this," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha pointed out that the parts of his speech which Mr de Klerk had dealt with "have to be seen in the context of my whole speech."

Mr Pik Botha, however, had told a foreign pressman what could happen when it came to a future president of South Africa.

The state president said he had told Mr Botha he felt the foreign minister had compromised himself (Mr Pik Botha) and the National Party, on matters which he and the party should not speak out on.

Mr Pik Botha had told the president his remarks about the possibility of a future black president had not been intended to be seen as National Party policy.

Mr P.W. Botha said he felt it his duty to speak out on the matter and to say that "any speculation about future presidents is purely hypothetical... no member of the cabinet has any right to compromise the party in such away."

In a letter to the state president this morning, Mr Pik Botha had said he agreed with this.

**Pik Botha Affirms Commitment to 'Spirit' of Nkomati**

*MB061622 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1610 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 6, SAPA — South Africa remained unequivocally committed to the letter and spirit of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique, the minister of foreign affiars, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

Speaking during the no confidence debate, he denied claims that South Africa had broken the accord and said any involvement by Pretoria with RENAMO had been at the request of the Frelimo government in an effort to arrange a ceasefire in Mozambique.

After protracted negotiations, RENAMO and Frelimo had been on the point of signing a South African-brokered agreement when the talks were suddenly broken off on the instructions of MNR headquarters in Lisbon, Mr Botha disclosed.

Mr Botha said South Africa had been asked by President Samora Machel during the negotiation of the Nkomati Accord to arrange talks with RENAMO commanders in the Mozambican bush. The president had been prepared to offer a general amnesty to MNR guerrillas if they agreed to a ceasefire, with South Africa acting as guarantor.

Mr Botha said he had asked the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, for help in contacting RENAMO commanders and he had despatched men to Mozambique.

"SADF officers, in peril of their lives, flew in low over the bush to talk to the RENAMO commanders and brought them back to Pretoria against their own wishes.

"For weeks, messages went backwards and forwards between Pretoria and Maputo and Gen Malan sent dentists and other personnel to Mozambique to help the people... to show them the friendship of the West is better than that of the Soviet Union... to help them get out of Moscow's claws."

Mr Botha sid that in October 1984, he and Gen Malan had succeeded in getting Frelimo and RENAMO delegations to visit Pretoria for a week at the same time.

"Gen Malan and I worked day and night... holding talks with one delegation during the day and then having refreshments late into the night with the other... and in the end we got the (ceasefire) document prepared," the minister said.

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had read the document and all was ready for the signing when RENAMO broke off talks after a message from its headquarters in Lisbon.

"For the first time, South Africa would have played the role we were meant to play in southern Africa — that of mediator. We could have acted as a stabilising factor in the area," Mr Botha said.

After RENAMO broke off negotiations, he had tried to visit Portugal but had been informed it "would not be opportune" for the MNR to receive him there.

At that time, the diary of Mr Joachim Vaz, secretary of the RENAMO chief, Mr Alfonso Dhlakama, was made public and serious allegations of South African aid to the resistance movement were made.

Mr Botha said he had met Mr Vaz during talks with Mr Dhlakama and Mr Vaz "was always writing."

Entries in the diary of South African Air Force flights to Mozambique and of meetings with RENAMO in Pretoria were true, Mr Botha said.

However, he denied other claims by Mr Vaz that Mr Botha and senior defence force officers had promised to help RENAMO oust the Frelimo government and of large-scale South African arms supplies to the MNR.

After the allegations were brought to his attention, Mr Botha said, he had confronted Gen Malan and the former chief of the SADF, Gen Constand Viljoen, who denied the charges.

A committee of inquiry had also been appointed to investigate all the claims in the diary and most had been found to be without substance.

"Sometimes paraffin was transported to RENAMO to power the radio they used to keep contact with us, and the SADF officers who went over carried AK 475 for their personal protection," Mr botha said.

"But as Gen (Bob) Rogers (the former chief of the SAAF) [South African Air Force] said to me, if you can get onto a Dakota one tenth of the equipment that diary alleges, then I'd like to see that Dakota."

The minister said the SADF was "a perfect example" of a body serving the best interests of South Africa.

The SADF had been at the forefront of reform in South Africa and had performed valuable "psychological work" to make the task of the Department of Foreign Affairs easier.

Mr Botha said both South Africa and Mozambique were still bound to the Nkomati Accord.

"This government is fulfilling the terms of the accord in letter and in spirit. We are unequivocally bound to the accord."

He asked opposition members to bring to his attention any evidence of the breaking of the accord by South African soldiers and gave the assurance that the matter would be firmly dealt with.

Mr Botha also revealed complaints that South Africa had made to Maputo of alleged Mozambican contraventions of the accord.

He said that in one incident, 10 ANC members had been arrested in Swaziland and had told a court there they had been armed and equipped in Maputo and helped across the border by Mozambique.

Another complaint was made when a number of suspected terrorists were arrested in the eastern Transvaal and told a similar story, the minister said.

Listing earlier claims by Mozambique of alleged South African contravention of the Nkomati Accord, Mr Botha said these included unfounded charges that arms were transported to RENAMO via a vast tunnel dug under the border and that tracks were found by Frelimo troops leading across the border to South Africa.

A Durban fishing vessel that drifted into Mozambican waters after its engines had failed was seized in Maputo and its "innocent" crew interrogated before being released.

Mr Botha also said that, after complaints of uncharted flights from South Africa to Mozambican territory, the SADF had used a radar to monitor all flights to the area.

Over a 14 day period, 12 uncharted flights were made, most of which were bound from Harare to Swaziland, Maputo or Inhaca Island off Mozambique.

One contained a group of Zimbabwean soccer players — "yet it was always our fault," Mr Botha said.

Radar experts had discounted another claim of South African helicopters flying into Mozambican air space.

Mr Botha also said that South Africa had, under the accord, provided "large amounts of money" to improve Mozambique's rail network and harbour facilities and had financed "one of the country's few profitable food production factories."

Explaining the background to the signing of the accord, he said that after the Pretoria bomb blast in 1983, he had told President Machel that South African security forces would destroy ANC bases in Mozambique "even if the whole world is against us and if the UN applies sanctions against us."

**Discloses Trips 'North of Mozambique'**

*MB061812 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1722 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 6, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, made several trips to African countries "north of Mozambique" to try to negotiate non-aggresion pacts, he said in the house today.

Speaking during the no confidence debate, he said he had urged "the presidents" of these countries that the only way to assure peace in southern Africa was for neighbours not to allow their territories to be used for acts of aggression against each other.

He had told them all countries in the area should adhere to the rule of not allowing their territories to be used for the loading of aircraft with arms destined for sabotage missions in other countries.

Mr Botha said he had made the trips during negotiations with Mozambique over the Nkomati Accord during early 1984.

He said he was prepared to disclose only that the countries he had visited were "north of Mozambique."

**Opposition Leader Slabbert Announces Resignation**

*MB071345 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1344 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 7, SAPA — Dr van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the opposition, today announced his resignation.

Replying to the no confidence debate he said: "I have done my share and I believe that it is time for someone else to have a go at it.

"Political leadership is a pro-active career not a safe route to retirement, gratuity and pension."

"I have decided the time has come for me to go. Perhaps the issue finally clarified itself for me when I listened to the state president's opening speech and the commentaries that followed it," Dr Slabbert said.

His gut feeling was "here is the 1983 referendum all over again."

Everybody was getting excited about something he simply could not see, no matter how hard he tried.

The 1983 referendum had been "one of the most painful periods in my political life when out of deep conviction I had to be critical and negative whilst together with everybody else I would have like to believe we were getting out of the mess."

"This time I thought that I must weigh my words and wait for the state president to respond to some of the issues that puzzled me.

"He did not, but some of his ministers did and all I can say to him and his government in all sincerity is: What I have heard and

seen from all of them, including the state president, is simply not good enough.

"It is a false start," Dr Slabbert said.

His resignation announcement followed after what he termed his political response ot the debate.

"I wish to conclude on a more personal note — without acrimony or bitterness," he said.

This was his 12th year in Parliament, his seventh as leader of the opposition during which had often asked himself what the role of the opposition should be in a complex, conflict-ridden society such as South Africas.

Even now, with clarity and conviction, he could answer that. An opposition had to question the actions of government, expose its contradiction and shortcomings, protest against injustice and the erosion of civil liberties and define laternatives to policy dead-ends.

All this the PFP opposition had done.

For this he wanted to pay sincere tribute to his colleagues for their efforts and encouraged them to continue to do so in the future.

Another aspect of opposition, which had a life and momentum of its own, was political leadership in opposition.

"This has to be judged on different grounds and the most important judge is the person himself," Dr Slabbert said.

He had to decide when the tension between analysis and practice was no longer bearable for himself.

"In other words, he has to decide when is the right time to go. The magic moment for any political leader is to find the right time to go.

"I believe it is perhaps slightly less painful to go when people want you to stay, than to stay when people want you to go.

"I have decided the time has come for me to go," he said.

He had made it his business to get to know the government and to try to understand its thinking.

"Given my position I think I have explored every nook and cranny for possible leverage to promote the politics of negotiation, so I do not make conclusions without experience or from a remote distance.

"I have some idea what lies behind every speech or advert. The circumstances in our country are simply too serious for us to bluff ourselves in the clubby atmosphere of Parliament, no matter how desperately a way out is needed.

"And we need a way out," Dr Slabbert said.

Another reason why it was time for him to go was that a leader was blessed if he realised he was being taken for granted, even if opponents took him for granted as a political punchbag not to be taken seriously.

"But it is worse when you feel you are starting to take yourself for granted, that this is where you are going to be for the rest of your life — like one of those mantlepiece musical boxes that people dust off from time to time and listen to with a quaint nostalgia."

**Says Government Misrepresents ANC**

*MB071440 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1430 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, February 7, SAPA — To make war against the African National Congress was to make war against people inside South Africa, the leader of the official opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said today.

Replying to the no confidence debate, he also repeated his rejection of violence and called again on the government to speak to the ANC.

Dr Slabbert said the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, "purposely and calculatingly" misrepresented the movement as a group of foreign terrorists controlled, financed and supported by Moscow.

This was in sharp contrast with the reality.

It was correct that there were communists in, and a communist influence on, the ANC. It was also true that they were pursuing armed struggle as a strategy and that innocent people were murdered and killed.

Dr Slabbert said he had condemned and rejected violence and had told the ANC as well that they would not solve the country's problems by violence.

The question, however, was what South Africans themselves were going to do about it.

According to the minister of defence,they should shoot and pursue and destroy, because it was a problem on the borders.

He followed a policy of "let's give them a thrashing" ("kom ons donner hulle op").

"I want to tell him a simple, crystal clear truth," Dr Slabbert said. "It is not the external ANC that is radicalising the internal situation. It is the internal ANC that is radicalising the external ANC.

"The things that happened inside South Africa in 1985 did more to pressure the external ANC that anything they could think of themselves."

Supporters and members of the ANC inside South Africa worked in "our kitchens, our gardens and our factories."

"We dare not deceive ourselves about that. It is precisely here that Magnus Malan and Louis le Grange are misleading us.

"If they say we must make war against the ANC, they are saying we must make war on people here inside South Africa and not only outside our borders. Is that a solution?

"What I'm saying is that the actual problem is here in South Africa. What will it help you to consolidate even all the whites in the country behind the National Party when the problem continues?"

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had said in connection with South Africa's negotiations with RENAMO in Mocambique that if they wanted to stop the war they had to talk.

But when he, Dr Slabbert, said the same thing about the government and the ANC in Parliament, he was accused of looking for a medial from the ANC.

Whether one agreed with it or not, for the ANC and their supporters their struggle was a rebellion against a tyrannical regime.

Rebellion against a tyranny was no strange phenomenon to the Afrikaner.

"I say violence is wrong, that I can't support it, and that rebellion will sow destruction in our land, but we must not be so stubborn as not to understand under any circumstances why some black people want to rebel.

"I repeat: If you want to stop the war, you have to talk."

Dr Slabbert said it was the state president who had begun the talks with the ANC, not him. This had happened on the day that Mr Botha, for whatever reason, made his conditional offer of freedom to Mandela.

When Mr Botha condemned his (Dr Slabbert's) talks with the ANC, he gave the movement a thousand times more credibility than he as leader of the official opposition could do.

Dr Slabbert said he had a 15-year-old son.

"If I talk to you this way, whether you accept my good faith or not, you must know I am motivated by one overreaching question: Not whether I get a medal from the ANC or not, but whether I've done everything I can to prevent it becoming necessary that my son will have to take up a weapon against one of his fellow citizens."

### Le Grange Says State of Emergency Achieves Results

*MB061557 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1522 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 6, SAPA — The imposition of the state of emergency had had the desired effect and the government's actions had been proved correct, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

At the same time, however, he warned that the security forces would go on fighting the country's enemies "until they gain a different insight or they are destroyed."

Speaking during the no confidence debate, Mr Le Grange rejected Progressive Federal Party statements that the imposition of the state of emergency had not led to a fall in the number of unrest incidents.

"All considered, the government's actions and initiatives have been proved correct and it (the state of emergency) has had the desired effect," the minister said.

"But I also want to give the assurance that we will fight our country's enemies until they have gained a different insight or are desroyed."

Mr le Grange said that in the western Cape, the number of incidents of unrest had fallen from 1,413 in October last year, when the state of emergency was declared, to 162 last December and was "even lower" last month.

A similar result had been achieved in the Eastern Province and on the East Rand, although he remained concerned about the West Rand and Soweto areas.

"However, I believe that the situation there will soon also improve considerably."

The minister also gave figures of casualties during the unrest, saying that 955 people had died from September 1, 1984 to January 24 this year.

Of these, 628 had been killed by security forces and 327 "by their own people."

Twenty five security force members had been killed and 534 injured in this period, while 2,229 civilians had been injured in action by security forces and 1,429 by "their own people."

Mr Le Grange said these figures did not include deaths or injuries reported in faction fighting in Natal or in incidents in the Moutse area of the northern Transvaal. He did not consider these to be related to the unrest.

To date, damage of R138 million had been caused by rioters, while 33 court cases were pending in which 100 people faced charges in terms of security legislation, including alleged acts of terror and sabotage.

Rejecting PFP allegations of police brutality, Mr le Grange said such charges had been laid in only 40 cases — two by the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope, eight by the PFP's Van Eck commission, two as a result of supreme court actions against the SAP and 28 laid directly by the complaintants.

"That is the sum total — after more than 3,400 unrest incidents in the past six months."

Mr le Grange said 7,777 people had been detained in terms of emergency regulations from July 21, 1985 to February 2. At

present, fewer than 300 were still being held and during this period 141 charges had been laid by detainees against the SAP, SADF and Railways Police.

Of these, 11 had been withdrawn, 13 had been found to be without grounds, the attorney-general had declined to prosecute in 22 cases and his decision was still expected in 21; 63 cases were still being investigated and the complaintants in 11 cases could not be traced.

"In this way I can continue to prove that the total number of complaints received is only a small fraction of one percent of our total involvement," Mr Le Grange said.

He also criticised the PFP for its "cooperation (Saamloop)" with the ANC, saying that by so doing, the party was "busy destroying itself for once and all."

He asked why members of the official opposition attended township funerals at which the ANC's goals were promoted through "the spoken word, songs, the display of ANC colours and even the communist hammer and sickle," but did not attend funerals of victims of landmine or handgrenade explosions or of other acts of sabotage.

Mr le Grange said the PFP wanted "violent organisations" freed from legal restrictions and their members released from detention.

Would the attitude of the PFP leader, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, be the same toward the PLO were he a Jew, toward the Irish Republican Army were he British or toward the Bader Meinhoof Group were he a German, the minister asked.

### Enumerates 'Terror' Acts

*MB061606 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1516 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 6, SAPA — The ANC/SA Communist Party "Alliance" and the Pan Africanist Congress had carried out 398 acts of terror or sabotage in South Africa over the last nine years, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

Speaking during the no confidence debate, he said that in 1985, these organisations had been responsible for seven landmine explosions, 67 handgrenade blasts and 37 limpet mine incidents.

"In the process, 201 terrorists were caught and 79 killed, while 85 people were killed by the terrorists."

### Coetsee Says Botha Broadens Prisoner Release Stand

*MB061451 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1448 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, February 6, SAPA — The state president's suggestion that Neslon Mandela might be freed on humanitarian grounds was a broadening of his earlier standpoint that prisoners who rejected violence might be released, the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in the no confidence debate today.

He said the offer made last year had applied to prisoners who had already served a long time and who indicated a willingness to voluntarily take part in the constitutional processes of the country.

A number had taken advantage of this offer and had been released.

Now, with the state president's speech at the opening of Parliament, humanitarian considerations were also to be taken into account.

The release could be effected on medical grounds or on the length of sentence.

### PFP's Boraine Calls for Releasing Mandela

*MB061355 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1324 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, February 6, SAPA — The state president should "stop playing games" and release Nelson Mandela now, because he knew he would have to do it sooner or later, Mr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said in the no confidence debate today.

He said the PFP had been criticised for its contacts with the African National Congress, but he had no doubt that the very people who condemned them now would "one day have to take the route which we have already taken".

The state president should realise that there were those in his party, his caucus and even in his cabinet who knew this to be true.

Negotiation between the banned movement and the government would take place "sooner rather than later", Dr Boraine said.

He congratulated Mr Botha on his "shift" in attitude on the release of Mandela — the state president had "got off the hook brilliantly" by abandoning his requirement that the ANC leader foreswear violence, and declaring that he might be willing to release him on humanitarian grounds.

"But here too we must be consistent," said Dr Boraine.

"It is no use condemning the PFP for calling for the ANC to be unbanned so that negotiation can take place and yet to proceed with the release of Mandela, who after all is the leader of the ANC.

"There is no point in releasing him if you don't also permit him to organise freely. But if he does so, he can be arrested for aiding and abetting a banned organisation.

"If you are going to deal with Mandela, you are going to have to deal with the ANC."

The governemnt's biggest problem was to create a climate of trust, for at the moment, no matter what the state president said, he was not believed.

Unless apartheid was dismantled, all political prisoners were released and organisations in exile unbanned, the government was courting disaster.

The longer it waited beofre it entered into negotiation, the more its power base would be eroded.

Dr Borainse also said that while he welcomed the state president's opening speech, other significant shifts and developments had to follow, or race would remain the criterion in "the most important institutions in South Africa" and the conflict unresolved.

With the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act it was possible for a white MP to marry a coloured woman.

"She may also have very strong political views and ambitions. But if she ran successfully for Parliament, she would have to be in a separate chamber from her husband. In other words they can copulate together, but they cannot legislate together." This, said Dr Boraine, indicated the apparent lack of direction, planning and consistency in the government's programme.

### Arrests of Pass Law Violators Stop in W. Cape

*MB070820 Umtata Captial Radio in English*
*0800 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] Pass law arrest have stopped in the western Cape. Both the Western Cape Developemnt Board and the police are no longer arresting people for pass law offenses in the area. A police official describes pass laws as a thing of the past. The move follows an announcement by President P.W. Botha in newspaper advertisement last weekend that the pass law system would be scrapped by 1 July.

### 'About' 19 Families Moved From Moutse Village

*MB070833 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0831 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 7, SAPA — About 19 families were moved from the troubled village of Uitvlucht in Moutse yesterday.

They were taken to a removals camp at Immerpan, near Marble Hall.

At least 20 people died at the new year in the Moutse area in violence stemming from Sotho-speaking Moutses inclusion into KwaNdebele. One of the areas worst hit by the conflict was Uitvlucht.

It was alleged that the families removed had all signed statements saying that they wanted to move to Immerpan. A member of a the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) said a removal squad accompanied by nine "hippo" armoured vehicles moved into the community of 5000 at first light yesterday.

Officials armed with crowbars and winches helped pull the houses down.

TRAC members alleged that many of the families were "coerced" into signing the statements saying they wanted to be moved.

Officials of the Department of Development Aid or the Department of Constitutional Development were not available for comment on the allegations of coercion today.

### Pretoria Mayor Defends Armed Guards on Buses

*MB051134 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1117 GMT 5 Feb 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 5, SAPA — The mayor of Pretoria, Dr Pieter Kruger, has backed the presence of armed guards on Pretoria's municipal buses.

He pointed out that the armed guards have been placed on the buses on a trial basis. Several city councillors believe the steps to be in preparation for possible ANC onslaughts on "soft targets."

Commenting on a report that the council was placing armed guards sporadically on some buses, Dr Kruger admitted there was currently no necessity for this, because there was no large-scale urban terrorism in South Africa.

"It is a pity that even trials of this nature are deemed necessary," Dr Kruger said. "But rather safe than sorry. One should make arrangements in time, as far as possible, as loss of life of schoolchildren may be concerned."

He added that armed guards among schoolchildren and other passengers should be highly trained.

The chief whip of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] caucus in the Pretoria City Council, Mr Joseph Chiole, said it was clear that the authorities expected ANC onslaughts on soft targets.

The black unrest was spilling over to white areas as a result of the government unwillingness to take strong action against black agitators, he said.

The HNP agreed that white commuters had to be protected, but the government should never have allowed the situation to develop this far, Mr Chiole said.

The placing of armed guards on municipal buses follows another local campaign to have schools protected against possible terror attacks. A petition was circulated recently urging the implementation of security measures at schools.

Mrs M.C. Opperman, one of the organisers of the petition for the protection of schools, said that if the bus measures were aimed at protecting schoolchildren, it was not enough.

She said schools should also be properly fenced, with an alarm system to the police — and controlled and guarded entrances.

The head of the police directorate of public relations, Col Jaap Venter, said today anyone was entitled to protect his own property. He said police could not pass negative comment should any organisation protect its own property and combat crime within the limits of the law.

### Mine Situation 'Normal'; Pondos, Xhosas Leave

*MB070801 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0800 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 7, SAPA — The situation at the Western Deep Levels mine, near Randfontein, where seven people died and 90 were injured in faction fights over the past three days, has returned to normal, a spokesman for the Anglo American Corporation said in Johannesburg today.

He said the position at the mine's number three hostel has returned to normal with workers on both the night and morning shifts reporting for work.

A faction fight at the hostel on Wednesday left seven people dead and 34 injured and yesterday 603 Xhosa and Pondos requested permission to return to their homes.

"Management has acceded to the employees' request. These employees have received every assistance and have now left the mine," the spokesman said.

### Incendiary Device Thrown at Cape Town Store

*MB070440 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*2340 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 6, SAPA — Fire broke out in a Cape Town store tonight apparently after an incendiary device was thrown through a window of the store.

An eyewitness, Mr J.R. Meredith, said he had seen two men lingering within the vicinity of a Topics store in Claremont before the fire broke out in the building.

"We used up three dry-powder extinguishers but were unable to put out the fire which raged around an overturned clothes rack," he said.

The fire was put out shortly afterwards by the fire brigade.

Police are investigating a case of arson.

### One Killed, Two Injured in Transkei Car Explosion

*MB071026 Umtata Capital Radio in English*
*1000 GMT 7 Feb 86*

[Text] One person has been killed and two others injured in an explosion in a car in the Transkei. The blast occurred at (Ncgobo) near the Transkeian capital of Umtata. The two people injured in the explosion have been admitted to the All Saints Hospital and are reported to be under police guard.

Head of Transkei's Security Police General (Leanard Qane) is unavailable for comment.

## Press Examines Current Issues, Problems

*MB060717* [Editorial Report] **De Klerk Rejects Free Association**
Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 5 February reports on F.W. De Klerk's statements on page 4 saying the cabinet minister "told Parliament the National Party stands by its policy of separate residential areas, separate schools and separate institutions for difference race groups." He "flatly rejected PFP arguments for a system of voluntary association, allowing individuals to associate with the population group of their choice. Such an approach sounded nice, but would lead to chaos and confusion in South Africa, Mr de Klerk said. He said there had to be a fixed ruling about group association applicable on a countrywide basis to create order."

#### CP Cites ANC Control of Townships

Another story on page 4 reports that Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party member of Parliament from Jeppe, said, "The ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front] had taken control of 27 townships in the Eastern Cape and the organisations' influence was spreading to other part of the country." Van der Merwe said the government should resign because it could no longer guarantee the safety of its citizens.

#### Pass Law 'Catch' Could Anger Blacks

In an editorial on page 14, *THE STAR* says: "The naming of a fixed and early deadline" for the scrapping of the pass law was the "most significant detail" of President Botha's advertised reform manifesto, and warns: "Should there turn out to be yet another hidded catch, the result could be unprecedented black rage."

#### Afrikaner Group Criticizes Botha Proposals

A report on page 15 says the Afrikanervolkswag, a group dedicated to the preservation of Afrikaner culture, has criticised President Botha's proposed reform policies as "the greatest threat to Afrikaner culture and existence since the onslaught of British imperialism." The group's statement said "power-sharing, a united South Africa, one citizenship, and a government which included everyone to the highest level would lead inevitably to a black government."

#### Insolvencies on Rise

In Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 5 February Gerald Reilly reports on page 2 that figures released by the Central Statistical Services show "insolvencies increased by 73 percent for the three months to the end of November compared to the same period last year." Economists have said the figures indicate credit was being used recklessly. "Insolvencies last year reached record levels. There were 3,007 for the 11 months to November, compared with 1,637 for the whole of 1984."

#### Sugar Price Rise Predicted

Alan Peat reports on page 3 that the South African Sugar Association is expected to apply for an industry price rise in the

next few days. "The last sugar price increase at industry level – this is still controlled, although the retail price is not – was on March 15 [1985]."

### Pass Law Reform Critical

In an editorial on page 6 *BUSINESS DAY* comments: "The scrapping of the dompas [pass books] is the one aspect of Botha's speech that has had an immediate and telling impact on ordinary blacks, for the second time raising their expectations of reform almost to a fever pich. If he disappoints people again, his chances of negotiating constitutional reform are not going to be very good."

### 2d Black Union Merger Eyed

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 5 February reports on page 3 that the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions have held talks on the possibility of merging. CUSA president James Mndaweni said "although discussions have not been completed towards the formation of the new federation, 'tremendous progress has been reported'."

### SOWETAN on Restaurant Furor

Commenting on the refusal to serve colored members of the House of Representatives in the House of Assembly restaurant, the editorial on page 4 criticizes the tricameral system: "We have said these undemocratically instituted forums are a scandal and a disgrace. We have said most blacks with credibility will refuse to sit on any such bodies. We have concluded then that the new national council will hardly attract responsible black leaders." The restaurant incident is embarassing for both the MP's involved and the government, it notes. "We suggest the members in these 'tricameral' houses resign en bloc and save themselves and this government further embarrassment."

### CITIZEN on UK, ANC Talks

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 5 February comments in an editorial on page 6 that the trek to Lusaka for talks with the ANC by first the businessmen and then by PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, have conferred status on the terrorist group. The latest "snowball effect" of those meetings is the talks between the ANC and members of the British Government. Lamenting this new development, *THE CITIZEN* says: "The future, however, rests not with the ANC but with the government, which alone can bring about peaceful change. Would that it had been supported in the first place and that no-one had had talks with the ANC while it remained committed to violence."

### BEELD Views Restaurant Incident

In an editorial on page 10 Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 5 February says the furor over the dining facilities in Parliament can best be described as growing pains of the new constitution. It says the colored members' demand for service in the white restaurant is an attempt to force through what they would accept as absolute equality, and also a bid for credibility among their voters. The speaker of the House assured the agrieved members that the restriction was not discriminatory, but merely insured the right to privacy for members of the white house of Parliament. The editorial says both sides have a point to make, and adds: "The only advice we can give is that the matter be cleared as quickly, as tactfully, and as permanently as possible."

### Only Two Choices for Nation

In the "Political *BEELD*" column on page 10, writer Piet Muller says no one should think that the state president's latest speech is a shortcut to paradise. "Dr Nthato Motlana of Soweto, for example wants to know what the proposed statutory council will discuss and which 'puppets' will serve on the council." Dr Motlana, who is seen as a moderate by some whites, wants a black majority government and nothing else, Muller says. Afrikaners, he notes, want self-government in an exclusive white state. "Are the Afrikaners and other whites going to claim the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area for themselves and ban all nonwhites from there? But then the whole economy will collapse, because the might of white and black are both needed to keep the PWV ticking over." The demands of Dr Motlana are unacceptable to a large portion of the population, because the Afrikaner is certainly not going to commit suicide through a system in which he cannot decide on his own fate. But also unrealistic, he says, is the white dream of an exclusively white state. "For South Africa, in fact, there are only two choices: either we accommodate each other in a kind of federal system which guarantees the maximum of groups' rights, or we fight each other until everything we have built over the year is destroyed."

### Firearm Sales Up 30 Percent

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 4 February says in an article on page 6 that "in South Africa it is very easy to get a license for a firearm," but most people who possess firearms are not properly trained to handly them. This is the view of Dr Lucas Porgieter, a firearms expert and writer. Firearms dealers have confirmed that the sales of hand weapons had increased by 30 percent since the outbreak of violence with more than 1 million weapons now in the possession of licensed holders.

### Revolution Increases as Reform Succeeds

In an editorial on page 8 *DIE VADERLAND* says: "It is not coincidental that reform and revolution go hand in hand." The two are irreconciliable. Reform is a threat to revolution, therefore revolution increases as reform succeeds. From radical quarters, especially the ANC, it is expected that violence will increase in answer to the state president's reform program. An intensified program has already been planned by the ANC for 1986. It includes the burning of pass books by black people, and is to coincide with the ANC's 75th annivesary celebrations.

## SWAZILAND

### Queen's Speech Opens New Parliamentary Session

*MB051958 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Feb 86*

[Text] Her majesty the indlovukazi [Queen] and regent has charged Parliament to continue seeking ways and means of improving this country's economic growth and job creation to ensure provision of employment, food, housing, education, and health to the people.

Speaking at the official opening of the Parliament, the country's head of state observed that the fourth National Development Plan currently implemented by the government is hampered by the world economic recession, forcing the economic growth to slow down. However, she said she was confident that the Parliament would continue doing its best to remedy the situation.

The head of state delivered her speech through Senator Polycarp Dlamini, who is also the managing direct of Tibiyo Enterprises. She then appealed to the international community to continue providing aid. For instance she acknowledged the ACP [African, Caribbean, Pacific]-EEC joint assembly held in the country recently that has demonstrated Swaziland's willingness to participate in international cooperation.

On the political front, the indlovukazi and regent reasserted that the Kingdom of Swaziland will continue cherishing its longstanding policy of good-neighborliness. She stressed that her government continue to work for a climate of peaceful coexistance with all the neighbors and continues advocating peaceful negotiation as a means of resolving international differences. She then expressed the hope that a peaceful formula will be found for solving areas of conflict that still persist in the world so that mankind may live in complete peace.

To the parliamentarians the indlovukazi and regent said they should use this little time allocated to them wisely to improve the laws of the country. She prayed that God gives them strength, determination, and courage to fulfil the enormous task set before them.

### Police Still Holding 18 Arrested RSA 'Refugees'

*MB051717 Mbabane Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 5 Feb 86*

[Text] The Royal Swaziland Police are still holding the 18 South African refugees arrested by an army border patrol recently for illegal border crossing amid a rule by a Siteki magistrate that their case should be attended to by the UN high commissioner for refugees.

The legal officer at the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Mrs Fransesca Okaya, noted that as soon as the police are through with them, her office will deal with them separately. Those who are genuine refugees will be found places in the country where they will be accepted, and those who might be ANC members will have their headquarters contacted about them.

## ZAMBIA

### Kaunda Pledges Readiness To Work With U.S.

*MB061503 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*1115 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has pledged Zambia's readiness to work with the United States in search of a solution for southern Africa's political problems. In a message of congratulations to American President Ronald Reagan on his 76th birthday, Dr Kaunda said Zambia is keen to work with the United States in search of solutions to global problems of freedom, justice, peace, and security. Dr Kaunda assured Mr Reagan of his keen interest to work closely with the U.S. Administration in the further consolidation of the warm bilateral relations between the United States and Zambia as well as in advancing the cause of freedom, justice, peace, and security in the world, and most particularly in southern Africa. He wished the American president a long life.

## ZIMBABWE

### Greek Foreign Minister Meets With Mugabe

*NC031304 Athens Domestic Service in Greek*
*1200 GMT 3 Feb 86*

[Text] The members of a delegation made up of ministerial personnel and leading economic personalities headed by Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias are continuing their tour of Africa. In Zimbabwe, Papoulias held meetings over the weekend with some of that country's prominent political and economic figures and with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

During the session, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, Mugabe and Papoulias discussed bilateral and international issues. Both sides showed a lively interest in developing cooperation between Greece and Zimbabwe in all fields.

The Greek foreign minister and the other members of his delegation are in Zambia today. Its capital, Lusaka, will be the site of a meeting between representatives of the EEC and African countries. The Greek minister will then visit Kenya and Ethiopia.

### Foreign Minister Comments on EEC-Frontline Meeting

*MB060714 Harare Domestic Service in English*
*0400 GMT 6 Feb 86*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, says the Frontline States scored an historic diplomatic victory in Lusaka this week when EEC foreign ministers agreed to impose sanctions against South Africa. He told newsmen on his return from the Zambian capital, Lusaka, yesterday that although some of the EEC ministers were reluctant, the group had for the first time agreed that sanctions constitute the only peaceful means to eliminate apartheid.

Comrade Mangwende said the EEC ministers also agreed to increase humanitarian assistance to liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia. Although there was commitment and unanimity among the Frontline ministers, he said, the discussions were difficult in that there were differing views among the EEC delegates. He stressed that even though the form of measures to be taken was not agreed on, the Frontline States pressed for comprehensive sanctions. On the Namibian issue, Comrade Mangwende said both sides rejected the linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to the independence of Namibia as irrelevant. They also condemned South Africa's destabilizing policies as well as those countries that give assistance to bandits in Angola and Mozambique.